FBIS DAILY REPORT CONTENTS

Soviet Union

Vol III No 066 7 April 1986

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ARMS CONTROL & DISARMAMENT

Criticism of U.S. Test Ban Refusal Continues AA 1
Zhukov Details Protests AA 1
[PRAVDA 5 Apr]
U.S. Excuses 'Echoed' in London AA 4
[Belitskiy]
World Opinion Supports Ban AA 5
[Kondrashov]
Secret Testing Concept Refuted AA 6
[Gerasimov]
U.S. Relies on Force AA 7
[Ptashinkov]
Correction to Article on U.S. Response to Soviets AA 7

WORLD & REGIONAL ISSUES

Soviet, U.S. UN Associations End Meeting [Turkatenko] CC 1
Weekly 'International Observers Roundtable' CC 1
[Agayants, Levin, Sobolev]
U.S. Reportedly Supplying Weapons to RSA Via Israel [Kulik] CC 8
NATO Begins Maneuvers in Gulf of Cadiz CC 9

UNITED STATES & CANADA

Zorin Ponders U.S. 'Campaign' Against Summit A 1
Beglov Considers Soviet-U.S. Dialogue Since Geneva A 1
[SELSKAYA ZHIZN 5 Apr]
U.S. 'Logic of Strength' Termed 'Dangerous' A 4
[Kondrashov in IZVESTIYA 2 Apr]
Commentator Views Shultz' Athens, Ankara Trip A 6
[Miroshnik in PRAVDA 30 Mar]
Kornilov Critiques Weinberger's Recent Article A 7
PRAVDA Reports Gorbachev Meeting With Congressmen [5 Apr] A 8
Gorbachev Receives U.S. Publisher 4 April A 9
[PRAVDA 5 Apr]
Soviet, U.S. Science Academies Sign Agreement A 9

NORTHEAST ASIA

Moscow TV on Weinberger Asian, Pacific Tour [Zubkov] C 1
Further Analyses of Weinberger's Japan Visit C 2
U.S. Continues 'Big Stick Policy' [Andreyev] C 2
Weinberger's 'Anti-Soviet Venture' [Agayants] C 4

SOUTH ASIA

Preconditions for 'Progress' on DRA Outlined D 1
[Semenov in IZVESTIYA 26 Mar]
Karmal Cited on DRA 1985 Economic Results D 3
[PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Dangers for Truck Drivers in DRA Reported D 3
[Leshchinskiy]

SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

Weinberger's Far East Visits Highlighted E 1
Patsyuk Comments E 1
Protests on Philippines Arrival E 1

EASTERN EUROPE

Further Reportage on Bulgarian Party Congress F 1
Ryzhkov Visits Varna F 1
[Kudrin]
Ryzhkov Meets Atanasov F 1
Ryzhkov Attends Final Session F 2
[Kudrin]
BCP Elects Politburo F 2
Congress Ends F 3
[Abrosimov, Maslennikov]
Bulgarian Minister Speaks on West's Ties F 3
Economic, Technical Protocol Signed With SFRY F 4
LCY Presidium Notes Problem of Nationalism F 4
[PRAVDA 4 Apr]

WESTERN EUROPE

Italy Announces Plan To Join SDI Research Effort [Zafesov] G 1
Soviet Envoy in FRG Issues Statement on SDI Pact G 1
Schmidt Comments G 2
Antonov, FRG Bangemann-Led Delegations End Talks G 2
Demichev, FRG Officials View Cultural Ties G 3
USSR Reiterates Terrorism Stance After Berlin Blast G 3
Reception Honors Soviet-Finnish Friendship G 3

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

Reports, Comment on Bush Middle East Tour H 1
Aims of Trip Viewed [Zubkok] H 1
Anti-U.S. Feeling Seen [Rassadin] H 1
Arrives in Saudi Arabia H 2
Soviets Reportedly Died in U.S. Attack on Libya [Voice of Lebanon] H 2
Polyakov Holds Talks in Syria, Jordan H 2

LATIN AMERICA & CARIBBEAN

'Vietnamization' of Nicaraguan Conflict Viewed K 1
[Ovchinnikov in PRAVDA 1 Apr]
Briefs: Colombian Awarded USSR Order K 1

CRITICISM OF U.S. TEST BAN REFUSAL CONTINUES

Zhukov Details Protests

PM052000 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Article by Yu. Zhukov, chairman of the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace: "Responsibility for the Future; Everything Possible Must Be Done To Prevent Another Round of the Nuclear Arms Race Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] It is difficult to find words to describe the complex gamut of feelings currently experienced by the tens and hundreds of millions of people who follow the development of the struggle to end the arms race with emotion and hope.

Until quite recently many people in the West were under the spell of a perfidious play, cunningly thought up by the "psychological warfare" specialists, claiming that both "superpowers" -- the USSR and the United States -- bear equal responsibility for the arms race and that therefore this struggle should not be taken too seriously.

However, no matter how hard bourgeois news media try to hush up the constant stream of new Soviet peace initiatives, no matter how they distort our proposals, no matter how hard they try to present white as black and black as white, people everywhere are increasingly ridding themselves of this paralyzing delusion. The same thing has been happening over and over again for many months now. The USSR puts forward clean, precise, simple, generally comprehensible, and entirely feasible proposals; the United States promises to study them and subsequently announces: No, this does not suit us. And the reaction of many millions of people echoes throughout the planet. First, universal interest in the Soviet proposals and hope that at any moment a mutually acceptable solution may be found; bewilderment and disillusionment at Washington's negative reaction, followed by indignation and outrage at this reaction, and, finally, determination to fight against it.

However, even if the pernicious concept of "equal responsibility" still survives here and there in the West, it has currently been dealt a crushing blow by the selfsame leaders who rejected out of hand the new proposals put forward by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee 29 March in his speech on Soviet television.

You will recall, comrades, that the speech was broadcast Saturday night. And it was immediately picked up and reported throughout the world by radio and television stations. The world learned that Moscow had again created a real opportunity for ending the nuclear arms race, which is becoming more and more dangerous.

Despite the fact that the United States responded to the unilateral Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions with a clearly provocative and defiant nuclear weapon test, Moscow -- even on that occasion -- did not slam the door, although it was clearly being pushed to do so.

"As for our unilateral moratorium," M.S. Gorbachev stated, "I am able to say that it remains in force until 31 March 1986. But even after this date, as we have stated, we will not carry out nuclear explosions provided that the United States acts likewise. We are giving the U.S. Administration another chance to adopt a responsible decision, namely to stop nuclear explosions."

"Otherwise," the Soviet leader went on, "the Soviet Union will resume tests. This must be perfectly clear. We regret this, but we will be forced to act in this way because we cannot sacrifice our own security and the security of our allies."

And to ensure that it does not come to that, M.S. Gorbachev offered on behalf of the Soviet Union to meet with President Reagan in London, Rome, or any other European capital in order to reach agreement on ending nuclear tests.

It was evening in Moscow, while in far-off California, where the U.S. President had gone to spend the Easter vacation at his favorite cowboy ranch, the sun was shining brightly. The President was, of course, briefed on the Soviet leader's proposal without delay. But he was busy thinking about other things. He was preparing his Saturday radio address extolling the U.S. Navy's recent agression against Libya and threatening Nicaragua. The answer to the new Soviet proposal was given there and then by Donald Regan, the White House chief of staff, who accompanies the President everywhere and hastened to give an interview to U.S., British, and French news agency correspondents just an hour after the Soviet leader's speech. It was a categorical "No."

Please note, that this time the U.S. Administration did not even deem it necessary to promise "to study the Soviet proposal," which it did on previous occasions of this kind. In view of the attractiveness of Moscow's new initiative, which immediately met with approval and support, it was decided to stifle from the outset any rising hopes that an accord might be achieved.

The answer was cynical and defiant: We, Regan declared, will nonetheless test our nuclear weapons; the next explosion is scheduled to be carried out in Nevada in mid-April and we do not intend to postpone it; and we do not want any summit in Europe to discuss ending nuclear weapons tests.

In reacting so defiantly, and I would say recklessly, to the Soviet Union's warning that that it is necessary to act with the utmost responsibility at this crucial moment when the question of whether or not there is to be a new round of the nuclear arms race is being decided, the gentlemen who had gathered in California were guided by a primitive gamble on the mentality of the average American citizen. They still believe that the notorious "position of strength policy," which is capable of evoking another bout of chauvinism among the supporters of the present U.S. Administration and of intimidating its opponents, will also work on a worldwide scale.

What a miscalaculation! Even the first reactions to what happened last Saturday and Sunday show that the cynical "No" which rang out from Reagan's ranch is having an effect diametrically opposed to that hoped for by those who authorized Regan to make that statement. I will not quote them, as PRAVDA readers are already familiar with the sharp disapproval expressed not only by participants in the current spring peace demonstrations which are taking place everywhere but also by prominent politicians in Europe and North America.

"Time does not stand still," our party's general secretary warned in his speech last Saturday when he called on the American people and their government and the peoples and governments of all countries to contribute actively, by means of practical steps, to translating the ban on nuclear explosions into reality, into an immutable norm of international relations.

Soviet peace champions fully agree with the assessment made of the prevailing situation in that most important speech.

And indeed, no sober-minded person can stand aside from the struggle to ban nuclear tests, which has entered a crucial stage. This is the reason why reports about actions in support of the new Soviet proposals and Soviet people's protests against the U.S. leadership's defiant stance are pouring in in an unprecedented stream at the Soviet Committee for the Defense of Peace from all our 120 local committees.

Around 40 million young Soviet men and women have already signed a message to the White House headed "It Is Still Not Too Late' in which they demand that the United States join the unilateral moratorium which has been observed by the Soviet Union for the past 8 months.

Cables and letters protesting the U.S. leaders' stubborn refusal to heed this demand have been addressed to Washington in the past few days by collectives of the most varied enterprises and establishments, schools, prominent Soviet scientists, students, workers, kolkhoz members, members of countless international friendship clubs at schools and Young Pioneer centers, and participants in mass demonstrations.

I have just received a report from Yalta, where an international meeting was held under the motto "Let us pool our efforts in the struggle for peace and against the threat of nuclear was." Taking part in it alongside Soviet Peace champions were people who had come to the Crimea from Australia, the FRG, Finland, Hungary, the GDR, and Czechoslovakia. They unanimously decided to send President Reagan a message calling on him to accept the Soviet proposal and to issue instructions to halt the preparations for the new nuclear weapon test.

Similar demands were addressed to him by participants in the Krasnodar Kray peace champions' conference, the collectives of Rostov's Rostselmash and Krasnyy Aksay plants, students at Leningrad, Yerevan, and Azerbaijan universities, Orel Oblast's Pokrovskiy Rayon kolkhoz members, pupils at Vladimir City No. 33 School, workers at the Krasnoyarsk aluminum plant, and the collective of the Yakutzoloto production association...I have dozens of such reports here.

There was a telephone call from Riga to say that the VEF plant collective has sent a cable to the White House protesting the provocative underground nuclear explosion carried out at the test site in Nevada. The mailman brought a copy of a message on the same lines to President Reagan which arrived by airmail from Partizansk city in Maritime Kray in the Far East. It is signed by 13,000 of the city's inhabitants. In their letter they ask a direct question:

"Mr. President, why is your administration refusing to give a positive answer to the program for phased nuclear disarmament and the prevention of the militarization of space which was put forward by the USSR 15 January? Even after the tragic destruction of Challenger you declared that work on the Strategic Defense Initiative will go on! We resolutely protest this stance of yours!" There is no end to such collective and individual letters. There is one from the Sverdlovsk "Fakel" sports club, and from Nikolay Ivanovich Milkov, a machine operator in Tajikistan. And here is a letter from a large group of participants in the "Slavutich" international youth peace camp in the Ukrainian city of Kanev. Its authors proclaim emphatically:

"We say: 'Down with war! Down with nuclear weapons tests!' We call on the U.S. Administration: Stop! The nuclear explosions are destroying the earth, they are searing people's souls."

The U.S. public does not know about the Soviet people's powerful wave of protests. The White House maintains a deathly silence about the mail which is pouring in from Soviet Union.

However, truth travels without visas and sooner or later our American colleagues will get to know that Soviet people are expressing solidarity with their struggle for banning nuclear tests.

At the beginning of May, Soviet peace champions will organize new mass demonstrations as part of the traditional 1-week festival in support of European security held annually on the initiative of the WPC. Unquestionably, the slogans of the struggle to ban nuclear tests will occupy a central place at these demonstrations. And even the most skillful masters of the U.S. propaganda services will not be able to suppress information about these events.

U.S. Excuses 'Echoed' in London

LD042144 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Commentary by Boris Belitskiy on the "Vantage Point" program]

[Excerpts] Almost exactly 1 month has elapsed since the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the country's governing party, concluded this congress. Such congresses, according to the party's rules, constitute its top policymaking forum. One month is, of course, in historical terms little more than an instant, and yet such is the pace of events in our day and age that even this brief period has provided striking proof of how consistently the Soviet Union is following the policies formulated at the congress. In its main resolution, the congress unequivocally reaffirmed the defensive nature of the Soviet military doctrine based on the USSR's firm commitment to opposing nuclear war in any form. The main thrust of the Sovet Union's foreign policy in the coming years, the congress declared, should be efforts to secure the implementation of the program outlined by the party's general secretary on 15 January 1986, for eliminating weapons of mass destruction.

Alas, instead of grasping this excellent opportunity to end all nuclear tests once and for all and thereby take the first real step toward nuclear disarmament Washington is practically seeking excuses to continue escalating the arms race. One such excuse was the flimsy argument about the inadequacy of verification procedures for policing an underground test ban. The Soviet Union has disposed of this argument completely by declaring it would accept any form of verification, including on-site inspection. Even flimsier are recent arguments about the Soviet Union being ahead in nuclear testing, or having violated its treaty undertakings.

As for vague charges about the Soviet Union having possible violated nuclear test agreements, such as the threshold test ban treaty of 1974, a highly relevant fact on this score has been reported from Washington by the world's major new agencies this week. According to these reports, the director of the Central Intelligence Agency, William Casey, has ordered drastic changes in the way his agency judges the yield of Soviet nuclear weapons tests following determinations that its estimates were too high. According to administration officials cited by THE NEW YORK TIMES, Casey's decision has called into question past administration claims that Soviet tests may have violated the threshold test ban treaty.

It's a pity that practically each of these Washington excuses is dutifully echoed in London. Little wonder that even Denis Healey, a Labour Party leader who can hardly be suspected of any pro-Soviet leanings, this week felt constrained to level strong criticism at the Conservative government's tacit agreement with Washington's refusal to begin a constructive dialogue with a view to achieving a comprehensive test ban.

As the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev said the other day, he felt certain that the proper conclusions from this refusal would be drawn by the world public as well as the Soviet Union. It has, he said, become particularly clear who's who in world politics.

World Opinion Supports Ban

LD052234 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[IZVESTIYA Political Observer Stanislav Kondrashov commentary; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] A large group of U.S. and Swedish political, trade union and public organizations has appealed to President Reagan and the U.S. Congress to end nuclear tests immediately. Over to IZVESTIYA political observer Stanislav Kondrashov:

Hello there comrades! A week ago, Comrade Gorbachev made an offer to President Reagan to meet without delay in order to discuss the issue of halting nuclear tests. The President answered in the negative, promptly, not pausing to think about it. But the world has fallen to thinking, both about this latest refusal and about the policy of the Washington administration in general, does it really want to halt the nuclear arms race, and ultimately, to eliminate the nuclear weapons? President Reagan says yes, and he was saying that before Geneva, at Geneva and after Geneva likewise. Moreover, not bothering with facts, he attributes the authorship of the very idea of eliminating the nuclear weapons to himself. But the sincerity of his intentions is doubted more and more, even by those who by merit of their convictions believe Washington more than Moscow.

Let us take Chancellor, an old and eminent U.S. television observer. About 3 days ago he noted: Divergence in word and deed is not working in favor of the United States now, since it is precisely the United States that has been mounting up its nuclear armaments at the highest rate for the past 20 years.

Or Egon Bahr, prominent West German Social Democrat. He has made it clear for himself yet another time. I quote -- the United States only says "no" to all attempts to stop the spiralling arms race.

In Japan, the daily TOKYO SHIMBUN, and not only it, condemns the Washington position on the issue of nuclear tests. And finally, one more quotation, quite lengthy but an expressive one, from the London weekly THE OBSERVER. The West would be stunned, THE OBSERVER writes, if Gorbachev were subjected to emotional outbursts which, when it comes to Washington, we regard as normal practice in U.S. foreign policies. If the Soviet Navy took on one of the weaker representatives of the capitalist world, sank ships and downed planes, the British House of Commons and the press would long be shuddering from anger and indignation. A real cause for concern would then arise, THE OBSERVER goes on, that a person who exercises the power he was endowed with in such an offhand way, cannot be entrusted with responsibility for nuclear weapons.

What do all these words mean? That the feeling of common sense and of responsibility is in an increasing way associated in the world with the position of Moscow, and not with that of Washington -- even by those, I repeat, who by merit of their convictions and views rather believe Washington and not the other way round. It is precisely the reason why Washington is nervous and trying to brush off the Soviet peace initiatives as a propaganda war. The extreme right among U.S. politicians literally dream about Moscow slamming the door and thus making their position easier.

The latent shifts in the giant massif which is called the world public opinion do not occur rapidly, and there are no seismograhs which could measure their magnitude. One thing is quite clear however: The movement of this massif is observed in the direction of those who display platitudes, wisdom, and self-possession in our dangerous age. And those who display opposite qualities, find it increasingly difficult to obstruct this movement.

Secret Testing Concept Refuted

LD062013 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 6 Apr 86

[From the "International Panorama" program presented by Gennadiy Gerasimov]

[Text] It is not easy to deal with the United States. The President has a meeting with Katya Lyceva and tells her that he is for peace, that peace is his dream, and that he is ready to do anything to eliminate nuclear weapons. But in order to eliminate them, let us stop nuclear tests, at least, for a start, this is so logical. But they tell us no. And they explain their refusal by saying that they have to catch up with us. But here is a diagram [video shows pie chart with table above it listing numbers of nuclear explosions carried out by the United States, USSR, France, Britain and China and percentages in pie wedges. Caption on diagram gives source as Swedish Defense Institute] If one takes the nuclear tests carried out by all countries as 100 percent, then 51 percent belong to the Americans, more than that of all the others taken together. They also explain their refusal by saying that, you see, the nuclear arsenal must be rechecked regularly to see that it is in combat condition, and has not rusted.

But this argument applies equally to both sides. It is even a good thing, if uncertainly about nuclear combat readiness were to increase, there would be less temptation. This reminds one of the concept of suffocation of nuclear weapons proposed by Pierre Trudeau, former prime minister of Canada. They go on to say that the problem of verification has not been solved, and that the Russians would carry out explosions secretly.

I was recently in Uppsala, a Swedish city where a famous seismological laboratory operates at the university, and records nuclear blasts, among other things. Data received from this laboratory are referred to now and then in the press. I asked a member of its staff whether it is possible to pull the wool over the world's eyes and carry out a nuclear explosion secretly. He said that in theory, this is possible, if one makes the explosion immediately after an earthquake and in the same area. But he added that we have not yet learned how to forecast earthquakes. Apart from that, the test range has to be quite close to the epicenter of the earthquake. In a seismically active region. Overall, the theoretical possibility of deception is virtually zero, especially if one takes into account the risk of exposure both by instruments and by on-site checks. The matter concerns not the problem of verification, but an absence of a desire on the part of the United States to stop the nuclear arms race. One journalist has compared Washington's passion for creation of nuclear weapons systems with the enthusiasm of a follower of fashion who is endlessly buying more and more new designs of shoes without any need. The late Olof Palme said that an end to tests is a signal awaited by the whole world. The Soviet Union is adhering to a unilateral moratorium, until the next U.S. nuclear explosion. It has reported that this is planned for next Tuesday, 8 April. So might the United States cancel the next test? A White House spokesman has said that they might, adding, because of weather conditions. Such an answer is provocative, and perhaps even impudent.

The editor of the U.S. academic journal FOREIGN POLICY, Charles (?Mains), criticizing the Reagan administration for missing the opportunity to improve Soviet-U.S. relations, writes: The contrast between the courteous President in Geneva and the unchanging U.S. policy, might appear to the Russians as proof that the President is the captive of people and forces of an anti-Soviet bent.

U.S. Relies on Force

LD071103 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Correspondent Andrey Ptashnikov report from New York]

[Text] Referring to a statement by official White House representatives, THE NEW YORK TIMES has reported that another nuclear test could be conducted in the United States on 8 April. But it was initially planned for the 3d week of this month. So what is this? A straightforward rescheduling to an earlier date? Not at all. The schedule will be adhered to. And the test planned for tomorrow will be an additional one. It will be the ninth since the day the Soviet Union introduced a unilateral moratorium on any nuclear explosions. Since then our country, as we all know, has extended the moratorium three times, but on the last occasion with the condition that it would be observed until the new nuclear explosion carried out by the United States.

The White House has had more than 8 months to change its mind, to listen to the voice of reason and to cease nuclear tests. That is precisely what many American congressmen, prominent scientists, specialists, and political and religious figures, not only from the United States but also from other countries, have been and keep on appealing to it for. This is precisely what the progressive American and world public is demanding. The White House daily receives petitions from various antiwar, trade union, women's and youth organizations with appeals to the administration to join the Soviet moratorium. Such appeals can also be heard at the numerous mass demonstrations taking place in the United States and outside its boundaries.

And what is the response of the U.S. Administration? It is again conducting an underground nuclear explosion. It is becoming increasingly evident that the U.S. ruling circles are continuing to lay special stress on pursuing a militarist course and to rely on force in order to dictate their will to other countries and peoples.

CORRECTION TO ARTICLE ON U.S. RESPONSE TO SOVIETS

The following correction pertains to the item headlined "U.S. Response to Soviet Initiative Examined," published in the 4 April Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page AA 11, first paragraph, line five:

"... speaking increasingly frequently of the concept of "new globalism" by which the State Department is to be guided in its foreign policy... inserting dropped words.

SOVIET, U.S. UN ASSOCIATIONS CONCLUDE MEETING

LD070901 Moscow TASS in English 0843 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 7 TASS -- TASS correspondent Nikolay Turkatenko reports:

A meeting of representatives of the USSR and the U.S. United Nations Associations has ended here. The meeting was presided over by Chairman of the USSR United Nations Association Academician Georgiy Arbatov and Chairman of the U.S. United Nations Association, prominent public figure Elliot Richardson. It was devoted to the discussion of pressing issues of the international situation and Soviet-American relations. The parties of the meeting declared for strengthening and enhancing the U.N. role in international affairs which is bound to be largely promoted by the fact that 1986 was proclaimed the International Year of Peace by the United Nations Organisation.

The U.S. authorities' decision on reducing the personnel of the Soviet representation at the United Nations was strongly criticised and condemned since that decision is contrary to the U.N. Charter and international law.

Mainly discussed at the meeting were questions of limitation and termination of the arms race, prevention of it from spreading into outer space, prospects of Soviet-American relations in the light of the results of the Geneva summit meeting. Soviet representatives acquainted the American participants in the meeting in detail with the Soviet Union's initiatives and practical steps, aimed at the early attaining relaxation of international tension, vital to all countries and nations, at terminating nuclear tests and at curbing the arms race, in general.

Much attention was paid to regional conflicts, the role of the U.N. mechanisms in their settlement, problems of limitation and reduction of troops and armaments in general Europe.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061645 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1130 GMT 6 Apr 86

["International Observers Roundtable" program, with All-Union Radio foreign policy commentators Nikolay Ivanovich Agayants, Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, and Vitaliy Sergeyevich Sobolev]

[Text][Sobolev] Hello, comrades! A few days ago the Canadian GLOBE AND MAIL published a review of the international situation under the headline "Persistent Search for Peace by Moscow and Bellicosity by Washington." For us, such a comparison is nothing new, it is no discovery, but when a solid, bourgeois, newspaper says something like that, it is very symptomatic. In our times, if you are looking for war, you cannot build a policy enjoying popularity. In the West, the doctrine of mutual assured destruction, otherwise called the balance of terror is widespread. But even those people who consider that balance to be salutary still want the terror to be less while retaining the balance. And that is what they find in the Soviet proposals, which is why the persistent, tireless, and consistent efforts by our country aimed at halting the arms race and putting it into reverse give rise to response like that from the GLOBE AND MAIL. I quoted our Canadian colleagues because they put it in the most concise and clear ways.

Ideas in the same spirit can be found also in the U.S. press, in particular, profound regret that the U.S. leadership, that once assumed an obligation to do everything it could to bring about the complete and universal ending of nuclear tests, is rejecting, and demonstratively rejecting, the Soviet initiatives which are aimed at this. These initiatives are backed up by unilateral measures and a maximum show of goodwill. On one hand the Soviet Union proposed an all-embracing program of disarmament, and at the same time it showed its readiness to settle individual questions. Now it has brought the termination of nuclear explosions into the focus of attention.

[Agayants] Why does the Soviet Union attach such enormous importance to this problem? First, without such tests it is impossible either to improve nuclear weapons or to create new ones. A test ban would thus enable the whole process of nuclear disarmament to be brought out of deadlock. Second, the continuation of nuclear tests is doing enormous damage to nature and the environment that is still not completely understood. Third and last there is no need to start from scratch in this difficult business. A certain path has already been traveled: For many years now there have been no tests carried out in the air, the waters, on land, or in space.

One of the realities of the nuclear age today is the fact that it is simply impossible to resolve international conflicts by resorting to nuclear war, since there can be no winner. Consequently, such a war can in no way serve as an instrument for achieving any political aims. Moreover, the further continuation of the already head-spinning arms race is impairing both overall international security and the security of each individual state. That is why we are convinced that one of the most important measures that could have a beneficial influence on the political climate on our planet is the ending of nuclear tests. Unfortunately, however, one get the impression that in Washington they have no wish to understand this. The Pentagon is stubbornly stepping up new nuclear tests, going against common sense, and against strong demands by the world public and by the U.S. public itself. The current U.S. Administration, as the events of this week show, is demonstrating an absence of political will to solve such a highly important problem of today as the renunciation of nuclear tests, and an absence of the necessary responsibility for the destiny of mankind.

[Levin] You know, comrades, in response to the latest proposal by the Soviet Union given in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's statement on television last Saturday, 1 week ago, U.S. representatives stated immediately that they had no wish to talk about any summit meeting to decide the question of ending nuclear tests, neither did they intend to talk about ending those tests. We hope that this is not the last word from the Washington administration, but to date that is how the situation is taking shape. Moreover, there are clear attempts by the United States to avoid giving an answer to the questions raised by the Soviet Union, and to find some sort of propaganda camouflage moves. The first move was the story that the Soviet Union, contrary to the Geneva accords -- here casting a shadow over our attitude toward the Geneva summit -- is rejecting the planned meeting and proposing another meeting instead devoted only a narrow question, and so on and so forth. The Soviet Union immediately made this matter completely clear. No, the meeting that Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev is suggesting be held in the immediate future to resolve the question of ending nulcear tests does not replace the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting planned for this year which is to take place in the United States to discuss a wide range of problems. Furthermore, other ideas were set in motion. A commentator for the U.S. NBC television company, for example, made the following statement regarding our initiative and the reaction by the United States. I quote this observer: To ask Ronald Reagan to end nuclear tests is the same as asking Imelda Marcos to stop buying new shoes.

[Sobolev] That is the wife of the Philippines dictator Marcos.

[Levin] That is right! That, you know, was in fact an attempt to turn the idea around, but the sense of the commentary was that, well, it is an absurd thing to ask of Reagan. Why on earth do the Russians, knowing full well that Reagan will give a negative answer, make such statements? But what we are counting on is common sense, a realistic understanding of the political and strategic situation that has come about in the world because of U.S. President Reagan. We make that proposal, not at all, as again they say in America, to score propaganda points, to drive the United States into a corner, or put it in a difficult position. No, that is not our aim at all. Our aim is to find a point of contact in attitudes, to develop a common point of view, and solve the problem of ending nuclear tests, because that is the first step on the path of eliminating nuclear weapons.

I would like to recall the foundation-laying documents that were adopted by the 27th CPSU Congress. The new edition of the party program says clearly and definitely that the Communist Party of the Soviet Union firmly and consistently upholds the Leninist principle of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems. We see our task as being the prevention of the threat of war. That is our principled policy. That is our chief aim. And that aim is far removed from any attempts to score points in the propaganda struggle. No, we do not want to drive Washington into a corner. If today it feels uncomfortable, then it is the fault of the U.S. Administration alone, its fault alone. But that is not our aim. We want to come to agreement with the United States, agreement on the problems which life itself today puts in the forefront.

[Sobolev] And problems on which at one time it seemed to express views that would enable agreement to be reached. In particular, during the Geneva meeting, the United States, in the person of President Reagan, expressed readiness to come to an agreement on the major problems of disarmament, and in particular the ending of nuclear tests could be the first step toward such accords. Unfortunately, however, as Comrade Gorbachev said in his interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE, Washington's actions following Geneva contradict the accords reached there. In the United States there is an increasing anti-Geneva syndrome which naturally creates no small number of difficulties for the development of Soviet-U.S. relations. In particular that syndrome has been manifested in the increasing onslaught by the opponents of the SALT-II and ABM Treaties that the United States signed with the Soviet Union. Certain commissions compile completely groundless documents showing that the USSR is violating the limitations imposed by those agreements. A few days ago, however, there came to light a secret report by the U.S. special services for internal use which came to the conclusion that USSR is, in fact, not violating the treaties, but observing them.

But I repeat, although a secret report for internal use quietly says one thing, in the United States they are loudly saying something else. They assert, for example, that the USSR has 20-25 percent more warheads than the 2,500 fixed by SALT-II. Where does Washington get these figures, and why does it quote them? It is because another atomic-powered nuclear missile-carrying Trident submarine is going into service in the United States. So in order to keep to the level fixed by SALT-II, two other nuclear systems have to be dismantled -- two old Poseidon submarines. And so certain officials in Washington, quoting figures plucked out of thin air, are insisting that these submarines should not be dismantled but just put into dry dock, thus trying, by means of these submarines, to torpedo the clauses of the treaty. Also, as everyone knows, the ABM Treaty stands in the path of developing the star wars treaties is particularly great, and it is the passionate dream of the Washington neoconservatives to wreck them. A clear field, so to speak, would then be opened up for the arms race, that even in the ruling U.S. circles is far from an attractive thought for everyone.

[Levin] In the United States at the moment, again by falsifying the facts, they are attempting to create the impression that if the United States were to stop its nuclear tests, the U.S. lag in that area -- as certain politicians in Washington are now saying -- would be frozen. Let us recall that according to data from the Swedish Institute of Defense Research, the United States has tested one-third more nuclear devices than the Soviet Union since 1945, and together with the other Western states one and half times as many.

[Sobolev] Moreover, they have tested more in all environments -- in the air, under water, and on earth.

[Levin] That is absolutely correct -- and underground tests as well. And it is not out of place to recall that, up until today, the United States has carried out six explosions since the Soviet Union's introduction of the unilateral moratorium. Now they want to demonstratively carry out yet another explosion, directly connected with the implementation of the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative program. If this explosion takes place we shall be forced to resume nuclear tests. However, we do not want that. We want to see nuclear explosions brought to an end, the first specific step taken along the path of ending nuclear tests, and bilateral, trilateral, and multialteral talks begun. We are proposing a very broad program of action here.

[Agayants] Thus, Viktor Nikolayevich, we should stress once more that the foreign policy course of the CPSU and of our state is imbued with the most profound concern for preserving and consolidating peace on earth and has nothing to do with any kinds of short-term calculations or considerations, because in the nuclear era the security of one state cannot be built at the expense of others. This is extremely clear and well-argued and is set forth in both the 27th CPSU Congress documents and in Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev's latest speeches. It is a consistent, principled, and constructive course which also takes into account the interests of states belonging to different social systems, for we genuinely want an improvement in the international situation, an easing of tension, and the prevention of the threat of war.

[Levin] I would like to note yet another point regarding U.S. policy. Quoting spokesman of the Washington administration, in the name of achieving President Reagan's principle objectives, which they name as the implementation of the SDI program -- the program of creating space strike weapons -- and the stepping up of assistance to, as they call them, anticommunist regimes around the globe -- we know what they mean: support for the Afghan bandits, support for the UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] gangs in Angola; support for the Nicaraguan contras etc -- in the name of realizing these objectives, the administration is willing to risk, as THE WALL STREET JOURNAL wrote, a deterioration of relations with the Soviet Union. However, this is no risk. It is a calculated provocation aimed at forcing the Soviet Union so slam the door shut in order to bury the Geneva spirit under layers of militarism and aventurism. But we have frequently stated -- and it was said from the rostrum of the 27th party congress -- that we shall not fall for these provocations, we shall not slam the door shut. Responsibility for the destiny of peace and for security is too great.

[Sobolev] During Mozambican leader Samora Machel's visit to the Soviet Union, Comrade Gorbachev again emphasized that the Soviet Union will continue its persistent and painstaking work to implement its integral program for preventing a thermonuclear disaster and creating a safe world. And we know, the Soviet leader said, that the peoples of the world will be on our side in this noble cause. The past week has seen an upsurge in the antiwar movement throughout the world. So-called Easter marches were held. Demonstrators blocked U.S. and NATO bases in Western Europe, America, and Asia. Hundreds of thousands of people participated in such demonstrations in the FRG and the number of marchers around the world amounts to millions.

[Agayants] The antiwar movement has been injected with a powerful additional stimulus by, of course, the Soviet Union's new peace initiatives which have met with the support and approval of the broadest circles of the world public.

[Levin] On the subject of the present phase of the antiwar movement, I would like to draw listeners' attention to the fact that in the FRG the main slogan accompanying these Easter peace marches was the demand to refuse to support the Strategic Defense Initiative and the demand that the United States renounce its intention of implementing the star wars program.

[Sobolev] The United States has recently been making especially active efforts to develop this program and to assemble under the star wars banner, so to speak, a sort of universal army. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger has gone to Japan where the main aim of his visit, according to correspondents accredited to the White House, is to, so to speak, put the final pressure on Tokyo, to force it to officially join in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative. Previous to that, the Pentagon chief signed an agreement in Washington with FRG Minister for Economics Bangemann giving the FRG Government's sanction to participation by West German firms in the program to create space strike weapons. The West German press asks what the FRG has gained from this, in particular the WESTFAELISCHE RUNDSCHAU which writes that there was no need at all for it, that the agreement was a political act, which supported Washington's policy and split, so to speak, the front of the West Europe countries. As the newspaper put it, after the fall of Bonn, it will be easier for Rome and other West Europe capitals to fall under the onslaught of the star wars program propagandizers.

[Levin] First, as we recall, was Great Britain, then the FRG -- and this has just been formulated in treaty form -- and Rome has already advocated participation in SDI.

[Sobolev] Although it has not signed an agreement.

[Levin] For the Americans the political aspect of the issue is important. And to claim that they do not understand this in Bonn! They understand perfectly and are thus consiciously assuming responsibility for the deterioration in the international situation. After all, one would think that in Europe any political issues should be tackled with particular delicacy since an extremely large amount of explosive materials are accumulated in Europe -- more than anywhere else -- and to remove the danger from these explosive materials is the main task. This was stated very clearly at the 27th party congress once again.

[Agayants] Washington is striving to drag its allies, including the Land of the Rising Sun, closer into its aggressive militaristic plans. Just today, Pentagon chief Weinberger, who is on a 2-week tour of countries in Asia and the Pacific Ocean region, persistently tried to convince his partners of the need to speed up the process of Japan's joining Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative, at talks held during his stay in Japan. In Tokyo, they listened with satisfaction to these appeals. At the moment, let us recall, the third competent commission of representatives of Japan's largest and most influential corporations, comprising 55 people, is traveling the length and breadth of the United States. By 10 April, they have to submit their recommendations to the government on Japan's participation in SDI.

[Sobolev] As a Canadian journalist has put it, Washington's war-mongering is showing more and more clearly in the planet's so-called hot spots where the United States is continuing to whip up tension, both qualitatively and quantitatively. I mention quality because various kinds of counterrevolutionary gangs are receiving ever-more modern weapons. Shoulder-fired Stinger anti-aircraft missiles have now been sent to Angola and Afghanistan.

It is said that each of these missiles cost $75,000, so America has had to open its coffers wide. This year both the dushmans and the anti-Angolan group, UNITA, have been allocated hundreds of millions of dollars. The U.S. press writes that the U.S. leaders wanted to carry out this anti-aircraft missile business secretly. It is well known that U.S. mercenaries in the two above-mentioned countries have already shot down civilian aircraft and those who are giving them new, modern weapons for this are assuming a grave responsibility. However, Washington's ultraconservatives were so overjoyed at the Stinger deliveries that they could not refrain from bragging in public and there is now a new investigation under way in Washington in connection with the fact that once again the beans have been spilled.

And here is another detail of the methods used to implement the notorious policy of neoglobalism. When the House of Representatives refused to let the White House hand out $100 million to the Somozists, and the voting on this question in the Senate was still to come, the U.S. Government organized an anti-Nicaraguan propaganda campaign in order to bring the legislators and the public to their side, to convince them that Nicaragua supposedly poses a danger to its neighbors. And so it was proposed to Honduras that they ask the United States for $20 million to defend it against the Sandinists. But Honduras is in a delicate situation. It officially denies that there are Somozist camps on its territory; the Honduras public is opposed to the presence in the country both of the contras and of U.S. troops. The armed foreigners are involved in robbery, trading in narcotics, and debauchery -- without mercy even for children. The Hondurans are also justifiably concerned that they will be drawn into a military escapade against Nicaragua; and in the end they consider themselves Latin Americans -- and the position of Latin America in relation to the U.S. anti-Nicaraguan policy is known; they are categorically opposed to it.

In this situation the Honduras president gathered courage and refused to ask for the $20 million which he had been offered -- can you imagine! Then, as the U.S. press reports, they told their insubordinate protege: Obviously, Honduras will not be needing U.S. aid in the future. Well, frightened by the threat that he would be cast to the whim of fate and that they would stop showering him with dollars, the president backed down and did as he was told. U.S. helicopters began urgently to send Honduran soliders into the area on the Nicaraguan border, the situation there flared up, and the White House talked another few senators into the struggle for the $100 million.

[Agayants] This doctrine of neoglobalism is, you know, being spread to other areas of the globe too, particularly the Mediterrean Sea. No matter how refined and cunning the lies put forth to justify the piratical actions by the U.S. 6th Fleet off the coast to sovereign Libya are, those lies cannot conceal Washington's true intentions. What is secret, sooner or later, comes to light. THE LOS ANGELES TIMES newspaper carried an article in which it is directly admitted that the attack by the U.S. Navy in the Gulf of Sidra was thought up as long as 3 months ago by Secretary of State Shultz and Poindexter, assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, in order to draw the Libyan leader, Al-Qadhdhafi, into an exchange of fire with U.S. forces. The United States saw he provocative maneuver by the U.S. Navy off the Libyan coast as a long-awaited chance to use the U.S. military might against the Libyan Jamahiriyah's Government which is disagreeable to Uncle Sam.

[Sobolev] We have already spoken, comrades, about what kind of support is given to the peace-loving policy of the USSR throughout the world. In the struggle for disarmament and detent, our country stands shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal socialist states. It is stressed in the party program that in our time the socialist community is the most authoritative force on the planet, a force without which it is impossible to solve a single, in any way significant problem concerning mankind. The coordinated foreign policy of the socialist countries was spoken of by Comrade Zhivkov, speaking at the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress which took place this week.

The congress delegates noted the historic significance, for the dynamic economic and political development of the world system of socialism, of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress. In a businesslike fashion, self-critically but with complete confidence, they discussed the plans for the forthcoming 5-year plan and for the period up to the end of the century. In Bulgaria, a long-term program has been mapped out and is being implemented to raise the quality of and to intensify production, to accelerate scientific and technical progress. It was noted at the congress that in the elaboration and implementation of the strategy of accelerated social and economic development of the socialist countries, they act in concert, have a common program of cooperation, and this is an important prerequisite for the successes in achieving the aims set. A substantial change is also taking place now in Czechoslovakia, where the implementation of the decisions adopted at the recent 17th CPCZ Congress is beginning.

[Agayants] The Czechoslovak Communists' highest forum took place in a solemn and, at the same time, businesslike atmosphere of creative approach to carrying out the latest tasks, of critical assessment of the shortcomings to be found. A characteristic feature of its work was the complete unanimity of the delegates on all the chief questions about the development of the country and of the international situation. In the speech one could see the deep interest of the participants in resolving the questions of raising the efficiency of the work of each enterprise, building site, agricultural cooperative; there was a search for internal reserves. It was noted there that not a little has been done: In 15 years, national income has risen, for example, by 81 percent. All this has facilitated a further raising of self-sufficiency in foodstuffs. The total volume of foreign trade has increased approximately two-fold. Moreover, the Soviet Union's share in CSSR foreign trade amounted to 45 percent. And personal consumption has risen over the past 15 years by 43 percent, social consumption has increased two-fold; over 1.8 million families have moved into new apartments. Undoubtedly high results.

[Sobolev] But they did not satisfy the Czechoslovak Communists. They postulated that development must be accelerated.

[Agayants] Yes, serious shortcomings were noted. The national economy developed to a large extent in recent years on an extensive basis; the management structure, if it changed, then was not fast enough, falling clearly behind the development of productive forces; in industry, the stock of equipment and machine tools was in need of radical reconstruction and modernization; the latest achievements of science and technology were being introduced slowly. At the congress there was a frank, honest, party-like conversation about this, and its aim is to achieve to an even greater extent the use of the advantages of the socialist system for deepening socialist democracy and for even more fully satisfying the material, social, and spiritual requirements of the people.

[Levin] I do not think we would be mistaken if we were to say that the 27th CPSU Congress set the tone for the work of the congresses of the fraternal parties, too. We have already seen this in the examples from the congresses of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and of the Bulgarian Communist Party; coming soon is the congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany. It opens on 17 April. This will undoubtedly also be a very important milestone in the life of the fraternal GDR. Even now, our Communist friends in the GDR are openly saying that at the focus of their attention will be problems of scientific and technical progress. It should be said that the GDR can, with full justification, be proud of the achievements of recent years: it has made a very noticeable step forward, but the problems that face the country are obvious, and it is characteristic that these problems in general have something in common with those on the solution of which the fraternal parties are working in other socialist states. The understanding of the unity of the tasks, the understanding of the unity of the methods by which these tasks must be solved also signifies that we are moving together toward the solution of the problems facing us.

Joint, coordinated efforts are one of the decisive factors that will help solve these problems. It must be noted: Here, Vitaliy Sergeyevich, you spoke of how the 27th CPSU Congress defined the significance of developing cohesion in the community of socialist states. The significance of our joint efforts, the significance of friendship with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries was spoken of by Communists of Czechoslovakia, spoken of by the Communists of Bulgaria; this was spoken of during the course of pre-congress discussions very precisely and clearly by Communists of the GDR. All our friends are talking about this: The cohesion of efforts is a powerful factor in our movement forward. And speaking of the development of relations between the socialist states, witnesses to which we have become this week, I would also like to note the visit to the Soviet Union by a delegation from the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK. In the recent period our relations with fraternal Korea have received a new stimulus: This year we will be marking the 25th anniversary of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the DPRK; and we do not doubt that this jubilee will demonstrate the resolve of the two countries to strengthen their interaction in the interests of socialism and peace in the Far East, in Asia, and throughout the world.

[Sobolev] Our time has come to its end. Thank you for your attention. All the best.

U.S. REPORTEDLY SUPPLYING WEAPONS TO RSA VIA ISRAEL

LD060754 Moscow TASS in English 0640 GMT 6 Apr 86

["Zionist-Racists -- A Sinister Alliance" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 6 TASS -- Follows commentary by Sergey Kulik, a TASS political news analyst:

The African press has recently more than once expressed well-founded alarm about and indignation at the broadening cooperation between Zionist Israel and the racist Republic of South Africa. While the whole progressive mankind condemns the apartheid regime and demands that all-embracing sanctions be imposed against it, Tel Aviv is giving Pretoria all-round assistance both in the political, economic and military fields, the Zimbabwe news journal says.

The criminal ties between the Zionists and racists are developing with the knowledge and apparent approval of the United States, which reluctant to compromise itself ultimately by direct contacts with the apartheid regime, has turned Israel into a kind of a trans-shipment point for large-scale supplies of U.S.-made weapons and military hardware to the Republic of South Africa [RSA]. Thus, according to the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, Tel Aviv has been allowed to sell to Pretoria war planes and other Israeli military equipment manufactured according to American licences.

The sale to the Republic of South Africa of the Israeli weapons, which are used by the racists to suppress the just struggle of South Africa's indigenous population and for the bandit raids against the neighbour independent states, has assumed such a scale that at present it accounts for 35 per cent of the aggregate Israeli arms exports. In violation of the U.N. embargo on military supplies to the RSA, the Zionist government offers to the racists Kfir jet fighters, Arava military transport planes, Westwind reconnaissance planes, Merkava tanks, Shafrir and Gabriel missiles, Uzi submachine guns and Calil assault rifles, miscellaneous electronic equipment, etc.

A source of special danger is the close Tel Aviv-Pretoria cooperation in the nuclear field. The South African militarists have recently purchased in Israel a super-long range nuclear-capable artillery system.

The construction of four nuclear powered submarines is at its closing stage in the Simonstown naval base with the assistance of Israeli experts. The project is top classified. The implementation of the policy of creating a South African nuclear submarine fleet is a result of the agreement on close military cooperation between Tel Aviv and Pretoria.

In recent years, more than 5,000 Israeli servicemen have moved for permanent residence in the Republic of South Africa and joined the Army of the Pretoria regime. This figure does not include the hundreds of the Israeli instructors who took part in combat operations by the South African troops against Angola and against the SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] patriots in Namibia. The military strategy of the apartheid state has been outlined with the assistance of the Israeli officers. As is pointed out in a book on the violation of sanctions against South Africa by Israel and the USA, which was written by Jane Hunter, and published in Washington, Tel Aviv and Pretoria have actually created now an integrated military-industrial complex, whose development is subordinated in a considerable measure to the policy on neo-globalism in southern Africa and in the Middle East, proclaimed by the Reagan administration. The main source to finance the development of that complex is the lavish U.S. financial aid to Israel, a part of which comes to the apartheid regime via Tel Aviv.

The sinister alliance of the racists and Zionists based on human-hating policy and ideology is a source of danger not only to the peoples of the Middle East and southern Africa, but also to peace the world over.

NATO BEGINS MANEUVERS IN GULF OF CADIZ

LD041420 Moscow TASS in English 1350 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Madrid April 4 TASS -- NATO's naval manoeuvers codenamed Tapon-86 have begun in the Mediterranean and the Atlantic close to the Gibraltar. Naval ships and planes of eight NATO countries -- the USA, France, West Germany, Spain, Italy, Britain, Portugal and the Netherlands -- are taking part in these manoeuvres, intended to simulate options for the blockade of the strait in an "emergency."

The Saratoga aircraft carrier, which participated in the U.S. act of aggression against Libya, perpetrated by the U.S. Sixth Fleet, entered the Gulf of Cadiz with the beginning of the manoeuvers. It is escorted by two destroyers and a frigate of the U.S. Navy.

The manoeuvres will last throughout the first half of April.

ZORIN PONDERS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN' AGAINST SUMMIT

LD060505 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 5 Apr 86

["Moscow Viewpoint," by commentator Valentin Zorin]

[Text] The episode I've been reflecting on these days took place in Geneva at the end of last November. Ronald Reagan and Mikhail Gorbachev had just left the Geneva airport and journalists were exchanging impressions of the summit. An American commentator remarked that not everybody in the United States would like the agreements achieved at the summit, for instance the agreement on more meetings of the two leaders. The journalists said we could believe him that there were influential people in his country who would not like that at all and would try to prevent another summit, at least in the nearest future.

The more I think of the conversation, the more it seems to me that the pessimistic forecast made at the Geneva airport is coming true. Indeed, a whole series of events of the not very distant past cannot but create an impression that somebody in Washington tries to put as many obstacles as possible in the way of a Soviet-American summit scheduled for this year. In Nevada a nuclear explosion has been carried out in answer to Mikhail Gorbachev's insistent calls for signing a treaty on a comprehensive nuclear weapons test ban. American warships have made a provocative voyage towards the USSR's Black Sea coast. And shortly before that there was that sudden demand from the American Administration that the Soviet Union reduce its staff at the U.N. headquarters in New York. All this suggests a carefully planned campaign testifying to the fact that Washington has departed from the Geneva agreements.

In a word, Washington has tried to apply the brakes, if not to go into reverse, and this is seen in the negative reaction of the American Administration to the Soviet proposal for a summit in the nearest future to negotiate a ban on nuclear testing. Washington has shown no intention to meet in [as heard] Moscow halfway in the matter of nuclear disarmament. Why? This is a puzzle for many in the Soviet Union, in the United States itself and in other countries. Some say that President Reagan overestimated his capabilities when he agreed in Geneva that neither side should seek military superiority. Others suppose that the President underestimated the influence of those who feared that they would sustain losses if the arms race is put under control by a Soviet-American agreement. It's also possible that the President was insincere when he talked of peace and the need to improve Soviet American relations and curb the arms race, and that his main concern was not so much to achieve an agreement as to score as many propaganda points as possible.

But which explanation is closer to the truth? Whatever the answer, one thing is obvious. Washington over the past few weeks has been carrying out a planned campaign to worsen the international situation and to reduce to nothing the very possibility of another Soviet-American summit.

BEGLOV CONSIDERS SOVIET-U.S. DIALOGUE SINCE GENEVA

PM061440 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 5 Apr 86 p 3

["View of Events" by Political Observer Sparktak Beglov: "Equal to the Responsibility"]

[Excerpt] Age-old experience suggests that particular laws can be traced in the policies of each state.

There is one "law" in Washington's foreign policy that our changing, multifaceted world categorically cannot tolerate. Let us look at the events of recent weeks. A well known law of physics manifests itself in these events with quite obvious regularity: action and reaction.

Indeed. As soon as a ray of light appears in the clouds on the international horizon the U.S. leadership seizes on any methods to once again muddy the situation and increase tension.

As soon as the USSR puts forward a far-reaching new proposal in the nuclear disarmament sphere like the 15 January statement by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Washington and its partners suddenly begin displaying an unusual attachment to nuclear weapons. According to her statement of 31 March, Mrs Thatcher simply "cannot imagine a world without nuclear weapons" (!). And this comes after so many verbal incantations from across the ocean and from the banks of the Thames and the Rhine regarding the necessity to rid the world of the nuclear threat.

As soon as within the course of negotiations the USSR goes halfway to meet the United States and its allies, the latter either renounce their own proposals or present the world with faits accomplis such as the latest nuclear explosion in Nevada.

At the summit meeting in Geneva and from the rostrum of the 27th CPSU Congress it was honestly and openly said: The USSR is fully determined to achieve a breakthrough for the better in world affairs and will seek this by its every action.

Precisely such a major step could be a joint accord between the USSR and the United States on ceasing all nuclear tests. What would happen in this case? The control circuit on the conveyor belt of the arms race would be broken and disconnected. Arsenals would cease to be replenished with increasingly sophisticated instruments of war. Consequently, the most favorable conditions would be created for embarking on real disarmament measures. People in the USSR, as throughout the world, continue to hope that the U.S. side has not yet said the last word in connection with the Soviet proposal.

This week has even more clearly highlighted the opposition between the two approaches to the future destiny of the dialogue begun in November at the Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva and to the content and purposefulness of such meetings. And was it just chance that at the press conference held in the Soviet capital at the beginning of this week virtually half the questions put by correspondents revealed an interest in what will happen next to the "spirit of Geneva"? How does Moscow view the prospects of the next summit meeting, which it is planned will take the shape of an official visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to United States?

The sincere interest and concern shown by the questions asked not only be professional politicians and journalists, but also by millions of ordinary people are understandable. But these questions must be directed first and foremost at the U.S. leadership.

As far as the Soviet side is concerned, it entered a dialogue with the United States on the basis of the firm belief that without normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations, without finding common points of departure for progress toward disarmament, a general improvement in the international situation is also impossible. Important points of departure were found in November in Geneva. These were the two leaders' agreement that nuclear war is inadmissible, as is any aspiration to military superiority. Because there can be no victors either in an all-destroying war or in an insane arms race.

Since the November meeting the expression "the Geneva process" has come into circulation. What is this process? It is dialogue and a process of talks at summit level. It presupposes that at every stage there will be a qualitative increase in decisions made in favor of peace and disarmament. Since the initial milestones of consensus have been established, the next meeting will appear worthwhile in the eyes of the whole world only if it is marked by practical decisions, decisions leading to accords on curtailing nuclear arsenals. It is clear that such an approach implies a mutual, clearly expressed readiness to work toward this result and to bolster this readiness in everyday policy. It is not difficult to see that our country acts precisely in this way, that it interprets the purpose and content of dialogue with the United States precisely this way, and that this is our guideline in the light of the new summit meeting planned for this year within the framework of the "Geneva process."

Considering the consistency of the course adopted by the Soviet Union to achieve this aim, the world public has a right to ask the question: What is the U.S. side driving at? Especially in light of Washington's latest abuses of crude force and its "automatic" negative reaction to Moscow's proposal to stop the buildup of nuclear weapons. In this connection a considerable number of people are also questioning the sincerity of President Reagan's statements last November about his desire for peace. They are greatly at variance with the real actions of the U.S. Administration. Or does the master of the White House no longer feel like "peacemaking" and are his hands full with the control panel of the arms race?

Washington journalist Mary McGrory recently offered the following version: Having appeased the American masses with his trip to Geneva, President Reagan is now, she says, solely acting to appease his supporters on the right wing. He is suggesting that dialogue with the USSR will not, he claims, have serious consequences for the U.S. arms buildup program.

Every policy has its own nature, its own social roots. Indeed, many of Washington's actions proclaim themselves so loudly that at times they drown out the voice of common sense even in America itself. It is not difficult to understand why the U.S. leadership feels so uncomfortable in the face of the simple and specific Soviet proposals. Some people in the ruling U.S. grouping are afraid that the curtailment of the arms race will become reality. Once again Moscow is intimating to Washington with the utmost firmness and determination: Strong-arm methods have never succeeded against our state before, and now they are simply laughable.

Proposals in the spirit of an honest and open policy are a kind of "moment of truth." The constructive action program put forward by the 27th CPSU Congress is precisely such a test of truth. It is a test of the sense of responsibility. Matters in the world will proceed much more rapidly and confidently along the path of normalization if the U.S. Administration is open to this understanding and responsibility. "And we call on the President, the U.S. Government, and Congress to show political will and seek ways of normalizing Soviet-U.S. relations, developing them, and improving the situation as a whole," M.S. Gorbachev stressed in his replies to questions from the African weekly REVOLUTION AFRICAINE.

At a time of a complex and, to a great extent, crucial situation in international affairs our country continues to firmly adhere to the course of ensuring that a breakthrough does happen, and that it is definitely a turn for the better.

U.S. 'LOGIC OF STRENGTH' TERMED 'DANGEROUS'

PM041536 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 86 Morning Edition p 5

[Stanislav Kondrashov "Political Observer's Opinion": "Playing With Fire"]

[Text] The political weather in the world does not depend too much on actual meteorological conditions. This is an indisputable truth. Even so, judging by the latest reports, quite a few people are confused and even alarmed by the fact that, following the thaw that spread from Geneva at the onset of last winter, an obvious cooling is to be observed now, at the beginning of spring. What has caused this deterioration in the international weather? Using weather forecast terminology, we can say: a cyclone. A cyclone, however, which was created not by elemental forces of nature but by totally deliberate efforts by people holding responsible positions and operating from a territory of a few square miles along both banks of the Potomac River that runs through the city of Washington, District of Columbia, United States of America. During the second half of March this man-made cyclone pushed a front of thunderstorms over Nicaragua and caused deadly flashes of lightning from U.S. missiles fired at air defense bases in the Libyan city of Surt and at Libyan ships in the Gulf of Sidra. Another effect of this political cyclone was an earthquake in the American state of Nevada, which was also man-made and was triggered by an underground nuclear explosion; it was used by Washington to give yet another expressive answer to the Soviet moratorium introduced since the beginning of August last year for the purpose of initiating movement along the path of nuclear disarmament.

Generally speaking, the cyclone destroyed in its wake many of the recently emerged hopes, and now it is difficult to say what actually remains of the "Geneva spirit," which has failed to materialize in the form of specific accords and agreements to improve the international atmosphere.

Let us now ask another question: What guides Washington in destroying hopes? The fact that it is easier to destroy than to build, the logic of strength and not of reason. This is the primordial logic of the Reagan administration. It does, however, appear that, in the aftermath of Geneva, the U.S. President decided to demonstrate this logic more clearly than before so as -- God forbid -- not to be suspected of betraying his own beliefs. The fact that, as a result of Geneva, Americans started speaking out more actively against rising military expenditure frightened the White House more than anything else. These moods had a strong effect in Congress. And so, as soon as fears started growing that the $320 billion by the Pentagon in its draft budget might be cut back, Ronald Reagan called, in a special address to the nation, for military expenditure to be safeguarded like the apple of people's eyes.

By way of supporting evidence let me offer a few quotations from his 27 February policy address which, incidentally, also contains Reagan's interpretation of Geneva. "Strength is the most persuasive argument we have," the President declared. And further on: "Some argue that our dialogue with the Soviets means we can treat defense more casually. Nothing could be further from the truth. It was our seriousness about defense that created the climate in which serious talks could finally begin." And further on still: "If we sustain our efforts now (in implementing uncut military programs -- S.K.) we have the best chance in decade of building a secure peace. That's why I met with General Secretary Gorbachev last year. That's why we are talking to the Soviets today, bargaining -- if Congress would support us -- from strength."

And so, on with the arms race -- and "we have the best chance of building a secure peace." This basis of Reagan's foreign policy and miltiary strategy remains unchanged, and this goes a long way toward explaining the surprises offered by Washington in the last few weeks -- hardening of anti-Soviet rhetoric, hysterical pandemonium around Nicaragua, and wringing out millions upon millions to provide material backup for bellicose "neoglobalism."

Washington in general, and under the incumbent administration in particular, is not distinguished by the ability to place itself in the other side's position. Had it been otherwise, people there could possibly have asked themselves more seriously before shifting toward confrontation: What course of action is left to the other side in the face of this U.S. logic? Strength against strength, until they are evenly matched? But does this process of U.S. strength being matched by Soviet strength not comprise the history of the last few decades, from which a lesson must at long last be learned? It is, however, unfortunate that the ability to learn lessons is not one of the virtues of today's Washington. People there speak about positions of strength but essentially strive for positions of diktat -- diktat of American conditions to the Soviet Union.

This is what well-informed observer Leslie Gelb writes about Washington's moods in the last few weeks: "According to administration officials, President Reagan believes that he has succeeded in establishing a more favorable Soviet-U.S. balance of forces, and this enables him to act everywhere in the world with greater freedom and determination." The President is experiencing "a feeling of optimism and confidence because he has succeeded in squeezing the Russians." One high-ranking State Department official told Gelb: "This is more of a mood and philosophy than strategy. It has not been thought through to the end."

To put it mildly! It -- this philosophy or strategy -- was actually not thought out at the very beginning, since it has forgotten and is unwilling to take into account the experience of the past.

M.S. Gorbachev gave a reminder of this in his statement on Soviet television: "No one has ever before succeeded with strong-arm methods against our state, and now they are simply ridiculous." "Neither a sense of realism, nor a sense of responsibility!", the Soviet leader exclaimed when assessing Washington's current actions.

The tougher attitudes [uzhestocheniye] being reintroduced by Washington in international life are twice as regrettable against the background of Soviet policy, Soviet efforts to create a constructive atmosphere, and Soviet restraint. Moscow tirelessly stresses, both in principle and in practice, that security in USSR-U.S. relations can only be mutual, and in global relations it can only be all-embracing. In contrast, people on the other side of the ocean are insisting more strongly than usual on imperial egoism and arbitrariness.

Following the U.S. Navy's missile strikes against the Libyan Armed Forces, U.S. observer George Will wrote enthusiastically: "We are playing the role of an international policeman, and there can be no international law without a policeman." This out-and-out chauvinist, snorting at everything "un-American" (including Reagan's critics on Capitol Hill), is not perturbed by the fact that his international policeman is self-styled and upholds America's imperial arbitrary rule.

But, alas, Will's descriptions are not all that far removed from the official ones. President Reagan, for example, has repeatedly said that he considers the Nicaraguan Government an "outlaw," even though Washington actually still maintains diplomatic relations with Managua. The Libyan Government is also classes as an "outlaw." Thus, the terminology -- and customs -- of sheriffs hunting escaped black slaves is being introduced into international politics.

Outlaws could be tried without judge or jury, or the lynch law could have been applied against them. Outlaw means without any rights, without even the right of self-defense. Indeed, Washington actually denies this right to the Sandinistas and to Al-Qadhdhafi. The "contras," on the other hand, enjoy full rights, even including the right to overthrow a legitimate government with U.S. military aid.

The Libyans use the term "line of death" for the line to the south of which the waters of the Gulf of Sidra have been proclaimed to be Libyan territorial waters. Last week the U.S. naval armada played a teasing and dangerous game around that line. The fact that, while playing with fire in different parts of the world, Washington is prepared to cross the line of reason is no less dangerous.

COMMENTATOR VIEWS SHULTZ' ATHENS, ANKARA TRIP

PM041135 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Mar 86 First Edition p 5

[Nikolay Miroshnik "Commentator's Column": "Dangerous Partnership"]

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz has just paid official visits to Ankara and Athens. His talks with the Turkish and Greek leaders have been given great significance in Washington. This is confirmed by the fact that G. Shultz' trip was preceded by diplomatic and propaganda "artillery preparation."

The United States did not conceal the fact that the secretary of state's chief task was to bring political pressure to bear on Ankara and Athens with the aim of securing a settlement convenient to the American Administration on issues primarily relating to the future of the dense network of American military bases located on Turkish and Greek soil. Although the agreement with Turkey concerning the bases expired last year and negotiations for its extension have as yet failed to yield results, while a similar American-Greek agreement remains in effect until 1988, it was Athens that was the secretary of state's main "headache." The Turkish leadership, as is well known, has not raised the issue of eliminating the bases, while the Greek Government, on the other hand, has said more than once that the bases will be closed on expiration of the agreement with the United States. This prospect in no way suits the Pentagon.

In addition to this, Washington is worried by the state of the entire NATO southern flank which, in the Atlanticists' opinion, is being weakened by existing Greek-Turkish differences, primarily on the Cyprus problem. American diplomacy has long been trying to "close" the Cyprus question, but only in such a way as to draw Cyprus, contrary to the will of its people, into the orbit of the North Atlantic bloc. The U.S. secretary of state devoted a considerable portion of his talks in Ankara and Athens to this question.

The timing of Shultz' trip was not chosen by chance. In view of the economic difficulties experienced by both countries, Washington clearly counted on gaining concessions from them in exchange for promises of new credits and dollar infusions. But, as the talks conducted by G. Shultz showed, if the United States does intend to loosen its purse strings, then it will only be to modernize its bases and expand their functions right up to adapting them for the needs of American "Rapid Deployment Forces."

Judging by foreign press reports, the trip by the secretary of state did not lead to cohesion of NATO's southern flank, over which Washington is so concerned. What is more, the U.S. pressure once again recalled the threat that the American military presence here represents. The latest military provocations off Libyan shores can serve as an example of this.

KORNILOV CRITIQUES WEINBERGER'S RECENT ARTICLE

LD041756 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- By TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov.

"The summit meeting half-opened the door to hope. But how this ray of light frightened people associated with the U.S. military-industrial complex, how heftily they pressed against the "door" to slam it shut," Mikhail Gorbachev pointed out in an interview with the Algerian magazine REVOLUTION AFRICAINE. These words come to one's mind when one is reading the U.S. defence secretary's lenghty article in the latest issue of the FOREIGN AFFAIRS journal.

The article in question sets forth the guidelines for U.S. military policy for the 90's and is of a programme character. What "programme" then, does the Pentagon chief have in mind?

Let us put it straight. It is in vain that one will look in Mr Weinberger's article for fundamentally new and constructive concepts that would reflect present-day realities. Its principal message is just the same: Strength and only strength. This is the chief and in fact the only "argument" to be used by Washington in the world arena. While praising the administration for restructuring the American military power and adhering to the doctrine of nuclear deterrence, the Pentagon chief declares that Washington's policy rests on "four pillars". These are: The Strategic Defence Initiative and secure nuclear deterrence, uses of military force and secure conventional deterrence, a strategy for reducing and controlling arms, and competititve strategies.

The order in which the "four pillars" are given attests to the top priority Washington attaches to material preparation for war, above all for "star wars". But what about the "strategy for controlling arms" in which Washington is allegedly interested? The Pentagon chief bluntly says that if talks on the major problem are to be conducted, they are to be conducted from the position of strength.

He regards from the same position the situation in trouble spots around the world, proclaiming, yet another time, almost the entire world to be the "sphere of American vital interests" and seeking to justify and American intervention in the affairs of sovereign nations and peoples.

The article doesn't mention even in passing the Soviet peace programme directed at ridding mankind of the nuclear menace by the beginning of the third millennium, making it clear that Mr Weinberger's "pillars" have an aggressive, militarist hegemonistic foundation.

This approach is wholly within Washington's policy to the shaping of which the U.S. Defence Department is making its weighty contribution. Acting in the world arena as the engine of militarism, the United States stubbornly refuses to handle the chief, principal question of preventing an arms race in outer space.

On strategic armaments, he repeats the old American proposal designed to obtain unilateral advantages. Instead of untangling the European missile "knot", attempts are being made to tighten it harder.

Washington's refusal to respond to the USSR's good initiative and agree to the termination of all nuclear tests has sparked off a wave of indignation. It is of considerable importance how the U.S. ruling circles reject or block any peace initiatives -- in a demonstrative, off-hand way, without regard for world public opinion. They lack both the sense of reality and the sense of responsibility.

The potential and character of modern weaponry deprives the policy of confrontation and rivalry of any meaning whatsoever. According to statistics, 3.3 million people perished in wars from 1600 to 1699, 5.3 million were killed between 1700 to 1800, and 5.6 million between 1801 to 1913. The First World War claimed 10 million lives and left 20 million maimed. 50 million people perished in the Second World War.

What calamities would nuclear conflagration bring today when so many nuclear warheads have been accumulated around the world that experts argue only how many times mankind could be destroyed -- just several times, or tens of times?

The world has become too little and fragile for wars and "power tactics" of all sort. And the recognition of the fact, although with great difficulties, is breaking through the mass of prejudice in the thinking of many representatives of the U.S.ruling class.

"Forty years ago, the United States had a monopoly on the atomic bomb," former American President Richard Nixon said in Los Angeles in March 1986. "The United States had just nine atomic bombs. The Soviet Union had none. Today, the United States and the Soviet Union each have more than 10,000 nuclear warheads on their intercontinental weapons, the smallest of which is 10 times as powerful as the bomb which destroyed Hiroshima. To continue the nuclear arms race is insane."

It is indeed so -- insane. But is there a way out? In shaping foreign policy, one has to realize clearly that in the nuclear age, no sensible solutions, either international or domestic, can be found along the military path, by betting on force. It is this obvious political axiom that the Pentagon chief and the like of him stubbornly fail to acknowledge. And this is what gives rise to anxiety.

PRAVDA REPORTS GORBACHEV MEETING WITH CONGRESSMEN

LD041549 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on 4 April received in the Kremlin Democrat Dante Fascell, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, and Republican Congressman William Broomfield. They stayed in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Mikhail Gorbachev gave a detailed evaluation of the state of Soviet-American relations since the Geneva summit meeting, and recalled and explained the motives behind the proposals and measures that were put forward by the Soviet Union over that period with the aim of consolidating the atmosphere of the Geneva meeting and starting the implementation of the joint statements made there and the accords reached. He characterized the conduct of the American side over that period as being in conflict with the accord expressed in Geneva on the fundamental issue -- the inadmissibility of nuclear war and of the striving for superiority over each other.

Mikhail Gorbachev again stressed the need for a new mode of thinking in world politics that presupposes not only mutual understanding, consideration of the true role, responsibility, and possibilities of the USSR and the United States, but also respect for the sovereignty and legitimate interests of all countries and peoples, and the exclusion of strong-arm tactics and threats from relations with them.

A detailed exchange of views was held on all aspects of Soviet-American relations with the sincere wish to understand the specific features of the approach in each of the countries and the recognition of the fundamental difference between the social systems to which they belong.

The mutual striving was expressed for Soviet-American contacts in various fields to understand each other better and more correctly. The conviction was expressed of the need to carry on the summit dialogue started in Geneva, but it should be an effective dialogue providing for concrete steps to end the arms race and eliminated the danger of a nuclear catastrophe. The Soviet Union, Mikhail Gorbachev said, is prepared to reach agreement on an equal footing, without detriment to anybody, on any problems and expects the same preparedness from the United States.

Due attention was devoted to humanitarian issues. The American guests were briefed on the Soviet Union's principled stand in that field.

Present at the meeting were Lev Tolkunov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and Arthur Hartman, U.S. ambassador to the USSR.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES U.S. PUBLISHER 4 APRIL

LD041544 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Apr 86 First Edition p 1

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev on 4 April received Stewart Richardson, president of the Board of Directors of the American "Richardson and Steirman" publishers.

On the eve of the Geneva summit meeting and before the opening of the 27th CPSU Congress that publishing house issued the books "A Time for Peace" and the "Coming Century of Peace" by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. Stewart Richardson presented copies of these books to Mikhail Gorbachev. The interest in these books in the United States is a manifestation of the wish of the American readers to familiarize themselves more closely with the views of the Soviet leadership on the key issues of today, the life of the Soviet people, and their thoughts and plans for the future.

SOVIET, U.S. SCIENCE ACADEMIES SIGN AGREEMENT

LD050925 Moscow TASS in English 0902 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Washington April 5 TASS -- A new agreement on cooperation between the USSR Academy of Sciences and the U.S. National Academy of Sciences has been signed here. It envisages the exchange of visits by scientists and the holding of working conferences and meetings. The agreement expands the potentialities of cooperation between Soviet and American scientists and of the exchange of scientific information and results of research.

MOSCOW TV ON WEINBERGER ASIAN, PACIFIC TOUR

LD041934 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Excerpt] Two U.S. Administration representatives are making important trips abroad. U.S. Vice President George Bush set out on Thursday on a 10-day visit to the Near East and Persian Gulf, while U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger is completing his 2-week tour of Asia and the Pacific. In the second edition of World Today, I will be speaking in more detail about Bush's trip; my subject now will be Weinberger's travels. He already has been to South Korea and he began his visit to Japan today. He will be traveling to the Philippines, Thailand, and Australia later.

The results of the latest U.S.-South Korean consultative conference in Seoul on defense questions have brought no surprises. Their main result has been that the two countries' military alliance is not only to be preserved, but also strengthened in every possible way. In practical terms, agreement was reached on continuing the annual major joint maneuvers, and the deployment of binary chemical weapons in South Korea. It is worth remembering that U.S. warheads and their carriers already are sited there: the south of the Korean peninsula is a potential bridgehead for the deployment of cruise missiles. The almost 40,000-strong contingent of U.S. troops in Korea will get new equipment, and financial aid to dictator Chon Tu-hwan will be increased.

This is the U.S. defense secretary's fifth visit to the countries of Asia and the Pacific. He goes there every time with just one purpose; specifically, to strengthen the U.S. military presence and launch new large-scale military preparations. The United States already has more than 300 military establishments in Asia, 85 of which are very extensive. There also are as many as 140,000 U.S. service personnel stationed in the region. The political observers writing on this trip in the U.S. press draw particular attention to the fact that Weinberger is visiting the Philippines. The U.S. defense secretary will meet with that country's new president, Corazon Aquino, for the first time. That meeting is scheduled for 6 April. Well, we already know that Weinberger will stress at that meeting: The PHILIPPINES NEWS AGENCY has announced his willingness to help the new government in its efforts to reform and restructure its Armed Forces in its role as an Asian front-line state.

But Weinberger has canceled New Zealand from His itinerary, not wishing to make an appearance in a country whose government refuses to allow U.S. warships with nuclear weapons to enter its ports.

One knows that the Pentagon's plans in Asia and the Pacific are aimed at upsetting the balance of strategic forces and creating a nuclear bridgehead in the immediate vicinity of our Far Eastern borders. This is confirmed by the U.S. defense secretary's current visit to Japan, which he began by inspecting the military units stationed on the northern Japanese island of Hokkaido, near the very borders of the Soviet Union. The elite 7th Japanese ground forces division carried out an operation under the symbolic and, you could say, provocative title of "Breaking Through Enemy Positions."

Taking part in this operation were the latest tanks, self-propelled howitzers, and helicopeters. Weinberger actually told newsmen on the testing-ground, during the exercise, that the U.S. regards Hokkaido as one of the key points in its military confrontation with the Soviet Union. It evidently is not for nothing, either, that the military base at Mesawa, in the north of Honshu, was selected for a visit. The deployment is under way on that base of a large group of U.S. F-16 fighter-bombers capable of carrying nuclear weapons.

FURTHER ANALYSES OF WEINBERGER JAPAN VISIT

U.S. Continues 'Big Stick Policy'

OW060200 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Andreyev commentary]

[Text] Commenting on Defense Secretary Weinberger's tour of Asian countries, SANKEI SHIMBUN said that this is part of the U.S. Government's effort to revise its policy toward the Asian-Pacific region. It is common sense to think that a revision in such a case means to redress an outdated policy to make it meet reality.

However, judging from all indications, the U.S. Government is not trying to amend its big stick policy, charged with lethal danger in this nuclear age. Since Washington tries to solve present-day problems by Admiral Perry's means, its policy can never be realistic.

Prior to Secretary Weinberger's departure for Seoul, Mr Sims, Pentagon spokesman, stated that there are vital U.S. interests in the Asian and Pacific region as much as in Europe. His statement actually reveals a blind resolve to also deal with Asian countries from the position of strength.

Last month the United States created very dangerous situations in various parts of the world. It violated Soviet territorial waters, bombarded Libya's coastal area, and keyed up tension in Nicaragua. It then said all this was an action to safeguard its vital interests.

Today, when any regional dispute can possibly develop into a world war, clearly it is very dangerous to use force. To survive is the common vital interest of everyone today and, to safeguard this interest, it is necessary to not only desist from using force but also to refuse to do so. But U.S. [word indistinct] never try to realize this simple fact.

Let us take a look at a recent development. Secretary Weinberger made arrangements in Seoul to continue the joint military exercise "Team Spirit" until 1988. Conducted in the vicinity of Soviet, DPRK, and Chinese borders, the exercise serves as an endless source of tension and provocation and, if something goes wrong, it may possibly touch off an armed conflict. This is evident from the fact that DPRK airspace is incessantly violated during the exercises.

Secretary Weinberger also held talks in Seoul on the deployment of binary chemical weapons. They mean to add those weapons to the U.S. nuclear arms already deployed to South Korea. Therefore, it is needless to explain what a big threat South Korea poses to Asia because of the United States.

Washington is making the same approaches to Japan, its chief ally in the Far East. Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan is aimed at drawing Japan into a military confrontation with the Soviet Union. There is no other way to assess it.

It was not by chance that Secretary Weinberger began his visit to Japan with a tour of Hokkaido. Mr Weinberger, who observed a training exercise of the Self-Defense Force's Northern Regional Command, was the first secretary of defense under the Reagan administration to inspect Japan's northern border area.

SANKEI SHIMBUN regards this unprecedented fact as evidence that the United States attaches strategic importance to Hokkaido. To put it precisely, the United States attaches strategic importance to Hokkaido as an advance base located close to the Soviet eastern border.

According to reports, Mr Weinberger plans to strongly pressure Japan into participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative -- SDI. There is a fear that this adventurist plan would bring unforeseen consequences to mankind.

Observers point to the fact that, simultaneously with Secretary Weinberger's visit to Japan, a third batch of Japanese experts left for the United States to study SDI. This does not seem to be a mere coincidence. Washington is actively trying to convert Japan into a direct helper in the nuclear development of outer space.

But this is totally unrelated to the interest of either Japan's security or the security of Asia and the rest of the world.

Since the U.S. nuclear armament plan in Asia is raised as a problem, I think that New Zealand's position should be mentioned. As everyone knows, the Pentagon does not accept New Zealand's position against nuclear arms; and, because of this, it was decided that Secretary Weinberger would not visit that country. This is a good example of the attitude of the U.S. secretary of defense toward an ally's request and wish.

But New Zealand is not isolated in its policy. Thirteen island nations in the region have manifested their support for a nuclear-free South Pacific. These nations think that the U.S. military presence shatters rather than ensures security.

The United States is making no secret of its irritation at such developments. The antinuclear movement in Japan is being subjected to fierce attacks from the official U.S. propaganda machinery. Yet this movement is making further developments, and antiwar mass struggles are also swelling up in other countries in Asia as well.

The mass actions in South Korea show that the antipopular, militarist policy of the dictatorial Chon Tu-hwan regime is met by the resistance of democratic forces. The Philippine Government headed by President Aquino reserved the right to make a free decision on the issue of the presence of U.S. military bases after 1991.

Washington's policy of strength clearly goes against the peaceful aspirations of the people of Asian countries and runs counter to the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in Asia, as well as developing countries.

Regarding the peace initiative of these countries as a threat to its imperialist ambition, Washington is exerting itself to strengthen its military presence in the region. Secretary Weinberger is scheduled to have talks on the construction of new military warehouses in Thailand and the maintenance of the Clark and Subic Bay bases in the Philippines.

The purpose of the international maneuvers by the U.S. secretary of defense is to establish U.S. military domination in Asia under any circumstances and to make it possible to force its will on all other countries.

This outrageous policy of strength of the United States can produce only one result -- that is, further increase the danger of war.

Weinberger's 'Anti-Soviet Venture'

LD042325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1631 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Nikolay Agayants]

[Text] The Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, in the course of his 2-week trip in the Asian-Pacific region, has, after South Korea, arrived in the Land of the Rising Sun. The main aim of the highly placed U.S. guest is to convince Nakasone's government to force the pace of the process of Tokyo joining in the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, to more firmly drag Japan into U.S. militaristic plans.

However, Weinberger would not be Weinberger if he did not take part in a provocative anti-Soviet venture. Hardly off the ship -- and off to the party, as they say -- he made for the northernmost Japanese island Hokkaido, where at (Shimo-mazo), near the town of (Iniwa), specially for their visiting guest from across the ocean, the hospitable Japanese organized exercises by the select 7th Infantry Division.

In the last 7 years the U.S. defense secretary has refrained from participating in such dubious demonstrations in direct proximity to the USSR's borders. So Washington and Tokyo have now decided to assign to Weinberger's voyage of inspection on Hokkaido the character of a visit to the front line of confrontation, as the KYODO TSUSHIN agency writes. The Pentagon chief stated to journalists that the United States sees this Japanese island as one of the key areas of military confrontation with the USSR. All these actions by the Pentagon chief, fitting beautifully into the framework of the doctrine of neoglobalism, are clearly at variance with the Geneva accords of the leaders of the United States and the USSR and Washington's high-flown words about their aspirations for peace and cooperation.

PRECONDITIONS FOR 'PROGRESS' ON DRA OUTLINED

PM041115 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Mar 86 Morning Edition p 4

[Vs. Semonov article: "Afghanistan: Who Is Hampering a Political Settlement"]

[Text] The DRA has been in existence for almost 8 years, and throughout that time an undeclared war, a war which grows larger every day, has brought grief and suffering to the people. Imperialism and the counterrevolution have turned the country into a bleeding wound, stopping at nothing to maintain a tense situation surrounding it.

It is the United States which acts as the initiator and organizer of anti-Afghan actions. The large-scale subversive actions carried out against the DRA have become, as acknowledged by the American press and congressmen, the largest U.S. covert operation since the end of the Vietnam War. Washington is providing the Afghan counterrevolutionary rabble with massive financial and military aid and political and propaganda backup. It has set up in neighboring Pakistan a bridgehead for aggression against an independent, sovereign state which is a member of the United Nations and the Nonaligned Movement. In past years the United States has given more than $1.5 billion for the undeclared war against democratic Afghanistan.

Moreover, substantial sums are allocated to the Afghan counterrevolution by Britain, the FRG, Japan, Iran, Israel, Saudi Arabia, and a number of revolutionary international organizations. Britain, for example, has given Afghanistan's enemies 18 million pounds sterling. British Prime Minister Thatcher, for example, recently received at her residence as an honored guest Abdul Haq, one of the most bloodthirsty ringleaders of the Afghan counterrevolutionary gangs, and assured him that the dushmans will continue to be able to count on British assistance.

Nor do some politicians in the FRG -- whose "contribution" to the murder of peaceful Afghans amounts to $20 million -- conceal their sympathies for the Afghan counterrevolutionaries. Bundestag deputies and Bundeswehr servicemen unlawfully penetrate DRA territory, where they engage in subversive activity.

Great material and military aid to the so-called "fighters for the faith" is also being provided by the leaders of Iran, who urge them to carry out hostile acts against their DRA. With the supreme religious authorities' blessing, gangs are being formed and trained in a number of that country's cities and later sent into the DRA.

The Afghan counterrevolution's protectors provide the bandits with an enormous quantity of weapons and military equipment, including missiles. Around 150 training centers have been set up in Pakistan and Iran, where 40-50,000 saboteurs and terrorists are trained annually prior to dispatch into the DRA.

The list of crimes by dushmans, protected and fostered by the forces of imperialism and reaction in the region, is very long. They destroy and burn down industrial enterprises, farms, mosques, schools, medical establishments, bridges, movie theaters, institutes, and stores, and murder teachers, truck drivers, agricultural machine operators, religious figures, party activists, and workers in state establishments. The direct material damage caused to the DRA economy by these subversive actions alone amounts to hundreds of millions of dollars. The Afghan Government, true to the principles of its peace-loving policy, is repulsing the counterrevolutionary attacks.

At the same time, in confirmation of its desire, proclaimed immediately after the DRA's formation in April 1978, to live in peace and friendship with all the peoples of the world, and above all the peoples of neighboring countries, and in full accord with its statements of 14 May 1980 and 24 August 1981, it is doing all in its power to settle the situation surrounding Afghanistan and ensure the security of all the region's peoples. During the six rounds of Aghan-Pakistan talks in Geneva the Afghan side has, through the UN secretary general's personal representative, make the utmost efforts to achieve progress and shown goodwill and the most serious intent. An overall agreement regarding the question of noninterference, international guarantees, and the free return of refugees has been reached. There remain a few details which require to be settled during direct talks.

Regarding the limited contingent of Soviet troops, as the CPSU Central Committee Political Report to the 27th party congress points out, the Soviet Union would like to bring home its troops which are in Afghanstan at that government's request in the very near future. Agreement has been reached with the Afghan side on a timetable for their phased withdrawal, which will take place as soon as a political settlement has been achieved which ensures a real halt to outside armed intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and reliably guarantees its nonresumption.

The aforementioned progress at the talks was brought about by the positive and flexible stance adopted by the DRA. Islamabad, however, under Washington's pressure, is not showing goodwill. As DRA Foreign Minister S.M. Dost has stated, despite the fact that the mandate of the UN secretary general and his representative presupposes the presence of both sides at meetings, Pakistan refuses to conduct direct talks.

Of late certain U.S. circles, disturbed by the impact on the world public of the Soviet-American Geneva summit meeting, have deliberately adopted a course of exacerbating regional conflicts. Attempting to provide a basis in military practice for the doctrine of "neoglobalism" in American foreign policy, U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger states that the United States will support "anticommunist freedom-fighters" everywhere. He sings the praises of the "Rapid Deployment Force" and champions the "active use" of U.S. military force against other countries, particularly small ones. C. Weinberger is echoed by U.S. Secretary of State G. Shultz, who considers that "conducting low-intensity military operations is one of the major tasks in ensuring U.S. national security." They have named the following countries as proving grounds where it is intended to "run in" the new doctrine: Nicaragua, Angola, Cambodia, Ethiopia, Libya, and, of course, Afghanistan -- all states against whose peoples and lawful governments the United States and its allies are pursuing a subversive, interventionist policy and which they would like to "liberate" just as they "liberated" Grenada.

Military force, which the United States is relying on to prevent the process of progressive transformations in countries which have chosen their own path of development, can only complicate the international situation and generate new conflicts. It is the imperialist, interventionist course against the DRA of the United States, its allies in the West, and the reactionary regimes in the region which is the chief obstacle to achieving a political settlement surrounding Afghanistan. However, it should be borne in mind that attempts to "replay" history, to eliminate the peoples' revolutionary gains, and to foist on the peoples puppet regimes obedient to the United States are doomed to fail.

The DRA Government is firmly committed to a line of achieving a political settlement and it is ready to go a long way toward broadening the social base of the revolutionary democratic system. People's power intends to solve the complex problems of the country's internal development not by force or arms but by means of constructive dialogue, which must be based on devotion to the fatherland, ensuring the country's freedom and independence, and the maintenance of Afghans' honor and dignity.

The Soviet Union supports the DRA's efforts to defend its sovereignty, advocates the establishment of a system guaranteeing noninterference in the affairs of that friendly neighboring country, and is firmly bent on ensuring that substantial progress is made in achieving a political settlement of the situation surrounding Afghanistan in 1986. Like every other country, the USSR naturally attaches great significance to the security of its own borders, and has no territorial claims on any neighboring states, no matter how different they are.

Those people who are still hampering the resolution of the conflict must soberly evaluate the situation in and surrounding Afghanistan and weigh up their own interests and those of the world in general. Only then can we hope for a solution of the problem.

KARMAL CITED ON DRA 1985 ECONOMIC RESULTS

PM041351 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Afghanistan's Successes"]

[Text] Kabul, 31 Mar -- Delivering the concluding speech at the DRA Revolutionary Council session here, B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, dwelled in detail on the results of the Republic's development in the past year.

The Afghan people, he said, have achieved considerable successes despite the grave conditions of the undeclared war unleashed by international imperialism and reaction. Much has been done in the field of improving the population's living standards and substantial achievements have been recorded in the economy and in social life. The volume of the GNP exceeded the 1978 indicators by 6.2 percent and the volume of national income was 5.5 percent more. The land and water reform was successfully implemented last year -- about 12,000 peasant families received land, 425 new agricultural cooperatives were organized, and there was a 50 percent increase in the volume of output coming from them to be put on sale. A number of industrial sectors coped with the plan targets.

The number of schools, hospitals, polyclinics, and courses for the abolition of illiteracy increased last year, B. Karmal continued.

At the same time the Afghan leader pointed to a number of shortcomings in the implementation of socioeconomic development plans. Of course, he stressed, there are objective reasons for this, primarily the aggression from abroad. The shortage of skilled cadres and the general backwardness inherited from the past are also having an effect.

This year, B. Karmal said in conclusion, should become the year of a fundamental breakthrough, the year of accelerated development. There is no doubt that this task is within the powers of the Afghan people.

DANGERS FOR TRUCK DRIVERS IN DRA REPORTED

LD052212 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 5 Apr 86

[M. Leshchinskiy video report from Afghanistan; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] There were celebrations in Kabul today to mark the 10th anniversary of the Soviet-Afghan freight transport company Avsotr.

These roads in Afghanistan are the workplace of the heroes of today's event. Through the cold mountain roads and edges of bottomless abysses, the Avsotr drivers take their heavy trucks. [video shows truck convoys on winding mountain roads] Their work demands not only high skill, but also the real courage of a soldier, for these Afghan roads have been turned by the dushmans into the front line of undeclared war. [video shows burned-out oil tankers lying by the roadside] Here they carry out their bandit attacks and plunder the convoys carrying goods that are so needed by the people. They lie in wait for the trucks and kill the drivers. One hundred and sixty Afghan drivers from Avsotr have died at the hands of the hired killers, who, carrying out the instructions of their Western masters to the letter, are trying to disrupt the republic's economy.

These plans, too, however, are suffering complete failure, and the best example of this is the success of the Soviet-Afghan transport company which is increasing its freight deliveries year by year and is operating smoothly and stably. Steadily growing, too, is the international prestige of Avsotr, with which 127 foreign transport companies and forwarding agents are now cooperating.

Many Avsotr drivers are also marking their holiday today on long-distance journeys, but those with time off have gathered here at a ceremonial meeting. Here you can see the Soviet specialists who act as worthy representatives of the Soviet working class and our far-off homeland here on Afghan soil. They have a common cause, common aims and, of course, a common holiday and common award -- the DRA Order of the Red Banner which is now being presented to the Soviet-Afghan collective by Soltan 'Ali Keshtmand, chairman of the Republic's Council of Ministers.

WEINBERGER'S FAR EAST VISITS HIGHLIGHTED

Patsyuk Comments

LD071028 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0230 GMT 7 Apr 86

[From the "International Diary" program presented by Konstantin Patysuk]

[Text] U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger has started his visit to the Philippines. We should recall that he is touring a number of Asian countries. This is the first visit to the Philippines by a high-ranking representative of the U.S. Administration since the new government came to power there. The aim of the visit is to maintain and strengthen military and political ties with that country. The position of the Aquino government regarding the U.S. military bases in the Philippines causes Washington special concern. President Aquino has already stated several times that she intends to make this issue the subject of popular debate. She has also expressed her attitude toward U.S. military aid to her country. Our country, she noted, needs economic aid rather than weapons. Prior to this the U.S. defense secretary spent time in South Korea and Japan, where the aim was to strengthen the military alliance with those countries. Incidentally, the question of Tokyo's involvement in the star wars program was discussed with the Japanese leaders. And although Prime Minister Nakasone stated that it is still necessary to weigh the conditions for participation in that program, many people do not doubt Japan's positive position. It is only a question of details.

Protests on Philippines Arrival

LD071112 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila April 7 TASS -- Mass meetings and demonstrations were held in Manila in connection with the stay of U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, on a two-day visit there. The manifestators demanded that Caspar Weinberger should go home, that the U.S. military bases be dismantled, that American interference into internal affairs of the country be terminated. They declared they wanted peace, not weapons. The chief of the Pentagon today met with President Corazon Aquino, Vice President Salvador Laurel and Defence Minister Juan Ponce Enrile. The negotiations are reportedly being centered on the future of the American military bases on the Philippine territory, which Washington assigns a major place to in its strategic plans. The Government of the Philippines repeatedly stated its intention to submit the question of U.S. military presence for a nation-wide discussion.

New York April 7 TASS — Commenting on Caspar Weinberger's visit to the Philippines, the NBC television company in its reportage from the U.S. Clark Field Airbase points out that the American bases in the Philippines are of special significance in Washington's global strategy.

The NBC reportage says that the importance of the Subic Bay Naval Base is not only its geographic situation. The huge local skilled labour force who are servicing ships and planes are paid by the Pentagon ten times less than in other countries. Such bases as Clark Field and Subic Bay are simply indispensable. According to the UPI, Caspar Weinberger is also discussing questions linked with increasing U.S. military and economic aid to the Philippines. Such aid is known to have the aim to tie that country still tighter to the U.S. aggressive strategy in South-East Asia, and also in the Pacific and Indian Oceans. The UPI cites Juan Niranda, general secretary of the public organization "Alliance for Justice, Freedom and Democracy" as saying: "We do not need military aid, it is directed against the Filipinos."

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON BULGARIAN PARTY CONGRESS

Ryzhkov Visits Varna

LD042216 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Igor Kudrin Varna report over video; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Ryzhkov, which is taking part in the 13th BCP Congress was today the guest of the working people of Varna. Varna is the third largest city in Bulgaria. It is a large Black Sea port and one of the country's industrial and cultural centers. In Bulgarian style, with joy and hospitality, the envoys from Lenin's Party were received at the Chernoye More scientific production combine. This enterprise, which is now well-known throughout the country, was the offspring of Soviet-Bulgarian friendship. It was constructed several years ago according to a Soviet design, and today most of its output -- complex instruments and apparatus for marine and river vessels -- is exported to our country. The combine's leaders spoke about the application in production of the very latest achievements of science and technology, and about the workers' struggle for higher labor productivity.

The prominent Soviet guests were shown new items which have recently been put into production. Afterwards a Bulgarian-Soviet friendship meeting was held in the combine's assembly shop. Hundreds of male and female employees greeted Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov and the other members of the delegation with warm applause. Krasimira Boshnakova, one of the combine's best production workers, addressed a cordial welcome to them.

Comrade Razumovskiy, a member of the delegation and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, spoke to those assembled. He said, in particular:

[Begin Razumovskiy recording] Soviet and Bulgarian Communists have the same domestic policy objective -- the growth of the people's welfare and the flourishing of socialism; and the same objective in foreign affairs -- peace, good-neighborliness, and all-round cooperation. We will always fight for the achievement of these objectives together. Soviet-Bulgarian friendship has deep historical roots. May the friendship between our peoples live forever; with all our hearts we wish Bulgarian Communists and all Bulgarian people successful implementation of the plans to be mapped out by the 13th BCP Congress. May you achieve new creative successes, dear comrades. [applause] [end recording]

Later today our delegation visited the Institute for Ship's Hydrodynamics, which carries out its research in close contact with specialists from the Soviet Union and other states in the socialist community. In memory of their visit the members of our delegation planted a young fir tree by the institute building in Varna as a symbol of the indestructible Soviet-Bulgarian friendship.

Ryzhkov Meets Atanasov

LD051445 Moscow TASS in English 1418 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 5 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR who is leading the CPSU delegation to the 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party, met here today with Georgy Atanasov, a member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

During their conversation they expressed shared satisfaction with the fact that the 27th Congress of the CPSU and the 13th Congress of the BCP have reaffirmed the immutability of the fundamental course of both parties aimed at further strengthening friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and Bulgaria and with all other countries of the socialist community. Stress was made on the determination of both countries to continue actively interacting with each other in the interests of improving the international situation and preserving peace.

Nikolay Ryzhkov and Georgy Atanasov exchanged opinions on the issues of further deepening Soviet-Bulgarian economic, scientific, scientific and technological cooperation, switching it over to the path of intensive growth and making broader use of new, progressive forms of joint work.

The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Ryzhkov Attends Final Session

LD052312 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Special correspondent Igor Kudrin report from Sofia; from the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The 13th Congress of the Bulgarian Communists' is in its last day of work. As at previous sittings, addresses by many delegates once again contain the idea that the key to a qualitative advance in economic and social life is the implementation in practice of scientific and technological achievements. Acceleration and development: These are probably the two words that have been heard more often than any others during these April days in the hall of the People's Palace of Culture. For this Bulgaria has at its disposal a powerful production base, and the enthusiasm of its workers, engineers, and scientists is great. Great importance is accorded in the party's plans for the Ninth 5-Year Plan to the country's participation in multifaceted links with the states of the socialist camp, above all with the USSR.

Today the members of the CPSU delegation headed by Comrade Ryzhkov which was taking part in the work of the 13th Congress visited the Institute for Soil Study and Harvest Programming. Staff there gave a warm and heartfelt welcome to the emissaries of the party of Lenin. The Soviet visitors looked around the institute's laboratories and computing center. They were told about the large amount of research work done by the agrarian scientists aimed at increasing yields of Bulgaria's main crops. The institute's staff have long had the closest fraternal links with their Soviet friends.

BCP Elects Politburo

LD051735 Moscow TASS in English 1714 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 5 TASS -- The first plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) elected by the BCP's 13th congress was held here today. The plenum unanimously elected Todor Zhivkov to be the general secretary of the BCP Central Committee. Todor Zhivkov, Chudomir Aleksandrov, Georgi Atanasov, Milko Balev, Dobri Dzhurov, Ognyan Doynov, Yordan Yotov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Stanko Todorov and Grisha Filipov were elected the members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee. Petur Dyulgerov, Georgi Yordanov, Andrey Lukanov, Stoyan Markov, Grigor Stoichkov, and Dimitur Stoyanov were elected the alternate members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee.

Chudomir Aleksandrov, Milko Balev, Kiril Zarev, Yordan Yotov, Stoyan Mikhaylov, Dimitur Stanishev, Grisha Filipov, Emil Khristov, and Vasil Tsanov were elected the secretaries of the BCP Central Committee.

Nacho Papazov was elected the chairman of the Central Control Auditing Commission of the BCP.

Congress Ends

LD051703 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 5 TASS -- TASS correspondents Vladimir Abrosimov and Ilya Maslennikov report:

The 13th congress of the Bulgarian Communist Party (BCP) came to a close today. For four days delegates discussed in the Hall of the People's Palace of Culture the report of the BCP Central Committee, the speech made by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, the theses of the congress on the main directions of the country's socio-economic development. The BCP's general line in the field of home and foreign policy received universal support in the speeches made at the party forum.

The congress was attended by delegations of communist and workers' parties, socialist and social democratic parties, revolutionary-democratic and national-liberation movements.

The delegates passed a resolution on the report of the BCP Central Committee and on Todor Zhivkov's speech at the congress, fully endorsing the political line and practical activities of the Party's Central Committee after the 12th Congress of the BCP. A decision approving the theses on the party's work in the fields of the social, economic and cultural development of the country was adopted as well.

The elections of a Central Committee and a Central Control Auditing Commission of the BCP were held at a closed-door meeting of the congress today. Todor Zhivkov was re-elected general secretary of the BCP Central Committee at the Central Committee's first plenary session. Members of the Political Bureau and alternate members of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee, and secretaries of the BCP Central Committee were elected.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, declared the congress closed.

BULGARIAN MINISTER SPEAKS ON WEST'S TIES

LD042139 Moscow TASS in English 2033 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Sofia April 4 TASS -- Despite the anti-Bulgarian propaganda campaign unleashed in the West, economic sanctions and embargoes, imperialist countries have been unable to achieve Bulgaria's economic isolation in the international arena, said Bulgaria's Minister of Commerce Khristo Khritov. Speaking at a press conference here today, he emphasised that the People's Republic of Bulgaria intends to continue promoting vigorously equal international commercial and economic cooperation in the spirit of the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference.

Khristo Khristov pointed out that Bulgaria attaches much importance to constructive commercial and economic relations with industrialised capitalist countries which evokes response in business circles of the West.

This is shown, specifically, by steady and considerable interest in the Plovdiv Fair manifested by Western firms. Bulgaria intensively develops fruitful and mutually advantageous ties with developing countries. At present the People's Republic of Bulgaria maintains regular commercial and economic contacts with 70 Asian, African and Latin American countries, said the Bulgarian minister of commerce.

ECONOMIC, TECHNICAL PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH SFRY

LD041904 Moscow TASS in English 1850 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- Talks were completed here today and a protocol to the agreement between the USSR and Yugoslavia on economic and technical cooperation in the construction and reconstruction of industrial and other facilities in Yugoslavia was signed. Provision is made for further expansion of cooperation in 1986-1990 in building new and in reconstructing the operating industrial enterprises and other facilities in major branches of the Yugoslav national economy, including those in the power industry, ferrous and non-ferrous industry, coal and chemical industries, and machine-building.

LCY PRESIDIUM NOTES PROBLEM OF NATIONALISM

PM061702 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ideological Work Discussed"]

[Text] Belgrade, 3 Apr -- Questions of the LCY's ideological and political work were discussed at an LCY Central Committee Presidium session held here, TANJUG reports.

It emphasized the need for the LCY's active participation in solving urgent social problems and achieving the party's program aims. It also pointed to the significance of raising the standard of ideological-political and educational work and achieving the LCY's strong ideological unity and unity of action with a view to overcoming the existing difficulties and shortcomings.

This, the report states, is particularly necessary now that antisocialist elements, exploiting the complexities in the country's economic and social development, as well as in the guise of "democratizing society," are launching attacks on the LCY and trying to undermine constitutional order. Nationalists are behaving particularly aggressively. It was stated that individual party organs and organizations do not show sufficient determination in the struggle against such phenomena. As a result, antisocialist statements frequently occur in certain mass media and do not encounter cogent and well-reasoned criticism from the LCY.

The Central Committee Presidium emphasized that the LCY must not remain indifferent to antisocialist trends. The struggle must be waged against them concretely and constantly and not be in the nature of a campaign.

A decision was adopted on the eve of the 13th LCY Congress to discuss questions of ideological and political work in the republic and provincial organizations of the League of Communists and to outline corresponding tasks.

ITALY ANNOUNCES PLAN TO JOIN SDI RESEARCH EFFORT

LD070624 Moscow TASS in English 0616 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 7 TASS -- The Italian Government officially announced its intention to join the American "Strategic Defence Initiative" (SDI), Gennadiy Zafesov, PRAVDA's Rome corresondent, reported in the newspaper today.

Giulio Andreotti, Italian foreign minister, told a joint session of the Senate Commissions on Foreign Affairs and Defence Issues that "it is time to determine together with the United States the framework within which Italian companies may participate in the SDI research stage." Defence Minister Giovanni Spadolini added that future cooperation would demand an agreement at government level.

Both ministers sought to abate the Italians' anxiety by the assertions that the "research part of the programme will not affect negatively the stability of the strategic balance on a global scale." Of all people, the Italian ministers ought to know that the chief objective of Washington's SDI was to change into its favour the existing rough balance of forces. That, in turn, threatened to push the world towards a new spiral in the arms race with unpredictable consequences, the correspondent wrote.

"Despite vigorous demands that the problem of participation in the SDI effort be taken outside the framework of the two Senate commissions, the government is reluctant to allow a parliamentary debate. It is apparently under pressure from its overseas ally and its own military monopolies."

"Meanwhile, opposition is mounting to the American 'star wars' plans not only at Italy's parliamentary and political circles. The Italians, forced recently to accept American medium-range nuclear missiles on their soil, are obviously against becoming Washington's accomplices in the latest militarist undertaking."

SOVIET ENVOY IN FRG ISSUES STATEMENT ON SDI PACT

LD041724 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Apr 86 First Edition p 4

[Text] USSR ambassador to the FRG, V.S. Semenov, visited FRG Minister of Foreign Affairs H.D. Genscher on 4 April, and in accordance with instructions made the following statement:

Secret agreements were concluded between the FRG and U.S. Governments in Washington on 27 March on the procedure relating to FRG firms and institutions' participation in the U.S. program for the creation [sozdaniye] of space strike armaments.

It must be known to the FRG Government that this program, called the "Strategic Defense Initiative," has nothing in common with the aims of defense. It concerns an attempt to create [sozdaniye] a new dangerous class of armaments, multipurpose [universalnyy] in its combat possibilities, which has been called upon to become an element of the U.S. overall offensive potential. The appearance of space strike weapons would inevitably bring in the wake a serious destabilization of the strategic situation.

It also is quite clear that the U.S. SDI program's aim is to sabotage the solution of mankind's most acute problem; namely, the reduction and complete elimination of nuclear weapons. Instead, the SDI program is aimed at building up nuclear and military confrontations in general in the world, including the European Continent.

The FRG Government also is well aware that the U.S. side, having embarked on the path of creating [sozdaniye] space strike systems, including large-scale ABM systems with space-based elements, is openly pushing to undermine the 1972 ABM Treaty which is the cornerstone of the whole nuclear arms limitation and reduction process.

Having accepted U.S. medium-range missiles on its territory, and now involving itself in the SDI program, the FRG is assuming grave responsibility for participating in a chain of actions by the U.S. that in their very essence are profoundly hostile to the cause of international security, peace, and cooperation. It must realize that the Soviet Union cannot but draw the corresponding conclusions of a political and defense nature from this.

The arms race and participation in military preparations against the socialist countries will not help the FRG find a solution to any of the issues pertaining to its present or future.

The historical experience of its people ought to make this clear. The FRG has had and has a sensible alternative to the present unconstructive course which is clearly designated in the Moscow Treaty. The state and prospects of the development of our countries' relations will depend to a large degree on whether the FRG Government wishes to take advantage of it [the alternative] -- the Soviet side would like the FRG Government to be fully aware of this.

Schmidt Comments

LD070819 Moscow TASS in English 0749 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo April 7 TASS -- Prominent West German politician, former Federal Chancellor of the FRG Helmut Schmidt, has denounced Bonn's decision to join the Reagan star wars programme. In an interview to the Japanese newspaper ASAHI he said that details of that accord are kept secret which causes serious suspicion on the part of the West German public as to the real aims of the agreement. Helmut Schmidt stated that Western Europe and Japan should not give premature obligations on joining the Strategic Defense Initiative since it will hardly help strengthen their security.

ANTONOV, FRG BANGEMANN-LED DELEGATIONS END TALKS

LD041644 Moscow TASS in English 1603 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Moscow April 4 TASS -- The USSR and the FRG have reaffirmed their preparedness to go on developing economic relations meeting the interests of both countries, which positively influences the development of stable bilateral relations. This stand was reaffirmed at a press conference of the heads of the delegations on the results of the 14th session of the inter-governmental commission of the USSR and the FRG, on economic and scientific-technological cooperation, which closed here today.

The session was chaired by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. The West German delegation was led by Martin Bangemann, FRG economics minister. The sides discussed the implementation of bilateral agreements on economic cooperation, the activity of expert groups and briefed each other on the prospects for the economic development of the two countries.

The commission pointed out that the long-term agreements and the implementation of large projects will further play a great role in developing business relations between the two countries.

On top of that, the partners were recommended to make an even broader use of such effective forms of cooperation as industrial cooperation, compensation deals and joint appearances in third countries. This, in its turn, would contribute to improving the new structure of trade turnover.

Considerable attention was devoted at the session to cooperation in science and technology. It has been recommended to continue soon talks on signing an inter-governmental agreement in that field, which would have a salutary effect on the development of ties in science and technology, which are a good basis for trade and economic cooperation.

The next session has been scheduled to be held in the FRG in the first half of 1987.

DEMICHEV, FRG OFFICIALS VIEW CULTURAL TIES

LD041731 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1555 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From the "Novosti" newscast]

[Text] Comrade Demichev received FRG Ministry of Foreign Affairs State Secretary Meyer-Landrut Today. They discussed questions pertaining to the development of bilateral cultural exchanges. Comrade Demichev also received today Deutsche Bank Board Chairman Christians. They discussed questions of cooperation in the sphere of implementing cultural links between the USSR and the FRG.

USSR REITERATES TERRORISM STANCE AFTER BERLIN BLAST

LD061625 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 2 Apr 86

[Text] West Berlin April 6 TASS -- Mass media continue to give wide coverage to the details of the powerful explosion that shook a discotheque in West Berlin on the night from April 4 to April 5. According to a spokesman of the police, 2 persons died and some 150 were injured. About 30 of them are in a critical condition. At the moment of the explosion there were over 500 people in the "La Belle" discotheque, including U.S. servicemen quartered in West Berlin. The wounded included some 30-50 Americans. A strong fire broke out in the six-storyed building housing the discotheque.

Commenting on the international reaction to this act of terrorism, observers point out the principled stand of the Soviet Union. They emphasize that, in the opinion of the USSR, crises and conflicts are good breeding ground for international terrorism. It resolutely rejects terrorism in all its manifestations, be it undeclared wars, attempts of the export of counterrevolution, political assassinations, the taking of hostages, hijacking or explosions.

RECEPTION HONORS SOIVET-FINNISH FRIENDSHIP

LD042043 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Helsinki, 4 Apr (TASS) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the Soviet-Finnish Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Aid, a reception took place at the Soviet Embassy in Finland. It was attended by Mauno Koivisto, president of the Finnish Republic; Erkki Pystynen, the speaker of the parliament; Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa; MP's; members of the government; representatives of political parties; and leaders of the "Finland-Soviet Union" society; and other public organizations.

REPORTS, COMMENT ON BUSH' MIDDLE EAST TOUR

Aims of Trip Viewed

LD042132 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1919 GMT 4 Apr 86

[From "The World Today" program presented by Georgiy Zubkov]

[Text] U.S. Vice President George Bush has set off on a journey to the countries of the Middle East and Persian Gulf. His itinerary takes in Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, and North Yemen. The aim of the trip is to ensure for the United States the possibility of using military facilities on the territories of the region's countries that Bush is to visit. Washington has already succeeded in winning itself the right to use such facilities in Oman and Bahrain. Washington's calculation is clear: to turn these facilities into strong points for its Rapid Deployment Forces, gendarme operations in the Persian Gulf area. The countries' leaders whom Bush will meet will be subject to persuasion both by himself and by the personal messages from President Reagan that he has with him.

Aside from the military objectives, the trip also involves economic tasks. Here too, the main aim is to consolidate advantages for the United States. In Saudi Arabia, for example -- as Bush himself said at a press conference before his departure -- more than 300 U.S. firms have their own offices in Saudi Arabia. This country is 13th among the world's buyers of U.S. products. Last year alone, U.S. firms sold goods worth $4.5 billion there.

Anti-U.S. Feeling Seen

LD052332 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Cairo correspondent Leonid Rassadin report]

[Text] Today is the 1st day of the week-long trip by U.S. Vice President Bush to a number of Arab countries, including the oil-producing states of the Persian Gulf. Bush's tour, Arab observers note, is taking place at a time when, due to the U.S. military's aggressive behavior towards Libya, there is a sudden upsurge in anti-U.S. feelings in the Arab world. There is no doubt that the Washington administration is worried about such feelings. Arab political circles do not rule out the possibility that the United States is preparing to carry out new armed provocations against sovereign Libya. Evidence for this is seen in the clearly suspicious movements of the ships of the U.S. 6th Fleet in the Mediterranean. There are still two aircraft carriers there -- the America and the Coral Sea -- carrying approximately 200 aircraft. Let us recall that at the beginning of last week during the provocative maneuvers off the coast of Libya, U.S. fighter-bombers made piratical attacks on a number of Libyan targets.

I have just returned to Cairo after a journey to Libya and I can testify that the Libyans are fully resolved to stand up to any encroachments by the U.S. military on the freedom, independence, and sovereignty of Libya. The recent U.S. foray in the Gulf of Sidra, stated the leader of the Libyan Revolution, Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at a mass rally in Tripoli, was a political defeat for Washington and once again exposed its aggressive nature before the entire world. The U.S. Administration will not succeed in intimidating the Libyan people. We realized this ourselves when we saw tens of thousands of Libyans on the streets of their capital exclaiming "Long live the Libyan Revolution," "No to imperialism and colonialism," and "The aggressor will be stopped."

Arrives in Saudi Arabia

LD0517'4 Moscow TASS in English 1726 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] Kuwait April 5 TASS -- U.S. Vice President George Bush arrived in Saudi Arabia today. During his tour he will also visit Oman, Bahrain, and North Yemen. Bush stated that he would discuss a wide range of matters concerning the ensurance of security with the leaders of those countries. Observers' opinion is that it is a question of attempts at achieving an increase in U.S. military presence in the area within the framework of the notorious "doctrine of neo-globalism". It is also believed here that the U.S. vice president, who on the eve of his tour had met with Prime Minister Shim'on Peres of Israel in the United States, will again try to impose separate models of a Middle East "settlement" after the pattern of the Camp David deal upon the Arab countries.

SOVIETS REPORTEDLY DIED IN U.S. ATTACK ON LIBYA

NC051235 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1225 GMT 5 Apr 86

[Text] The Voice of Lebanon correspondent has learned from a Libyan source that 14 Soviet advisers were killed when U.S. planes raided Libyan SAM-5 missile batteries near the Gulf of Sidra. Some 28 Libyan soldiers, including a number of officers, were also killed during the military operations.

POLYAKOV HOLDS TALKS IN SYRIA, JORDAN

LD042239 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic 1530 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Vladimir Polyakov, chief of the Near Eastern Countries Department at the Soviet Foreign Ministry, has arrived in Amman. He will discuss with Jordanian officials the situtation in the region and the issues of interest to the two sides.

Vladimir Polyakov stressed support for the just cause of the Arabs who are struggling against the aggressive expansionist policy of Israel.

Vladimir Polyakov visited Syria, then Jordan. In Syria, the necessity of holding an international conference for a Middle East settlement, in which all the concerned parties in addition to the Soviet Union and the United States would participate, was stressed during the meetings.

'VIETNAMIZATION' OF NICARAGUAN CONFLICT VIEWED

PM041311 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 1 Apr 86 First Edition p 5

[Vsevolod Ovchinnikov "Commentator's Column": "Warning of the Bay of Pigs"]

[Text] At almost the same time as the acts of aggression off Libyan shores, the Pentagon has taken new steps toward direct armed intervention in Central America. That is how the world press assesses reports that U.S. Army units have begun to be shipped from Fort Ord in California to Honduras. Not long before, U.S. military transport helicopters manned by U.S. pilots were used for the first time to regroup Honduran troops. General Galvin, commander of the U.S. southern military district, led the operation for their emergency transportation to the Nicaraguan border.

According to Nicaraguan President Daniel Ortega, the U.S. Administration is proceeding along the path of the "Vietnamization" of the conflict in Central America. Washington bears full responsibility for the consequences of these adventurist steps including the possible death of U.S. servicemen in the zone of hostilities.

Meanwhile the White House, as is clear from the U.S. President's latest broadcast, is using anti-Libyan and anti-Nicaraguan hysteria to bring pressure to bear on Congress to use the results of the recent Senate vote to compel the House of Representatives to agree to open military aid to the "contras." The congressmen are essentially being asked to sanction the administration's attempts to achieve the violent overthrow of the Sandinist government.

THE WALL STREET JOURNAL sees in the events of the past week graphic evidence of the U.S. return to the role of the world's policeman. "The times have changed," the French newspaper LE FIGARO echoes, "Defeatism is no longer in fashion, nor is self-flagellation. The series of setbacks in Korea, Vietnam, the Congo, and Iran has convinced the Republican administration that the time has come not only to end retreats but also to regain lost positions. The Nicaraguan problem has played a certain role in this turn-around. But it has merely accelerated the assertion of the philosophy which has now become dominant. The operation in Grenada was its first direct manifestation."

To all appearances the authors of the doctrine of "neoglobalism" are indeed gripped by the idea of reversing the wheel of history. But this is a futile business as we are reminded in particular by the recent 25th anniversary of the defeat of the landing of Cuban counterrevolutionaries in the Bay of Pigs undertaken by Washington. It is no accident that THE NEW YORK TIMES sees a "frightening analogy" between the motives for U.S. interference in the affairs of Cuba 25 years ago and the administration's present attempts to arm the Nicaraguan "contras" to overthrow the Sandinists. The similarity here does indeed exist. And like the lessons of Vietnam, the events in the Bay of Pigs should serve as a stern warning to the Washington adventure-lovers.

BRIEFS

COLOMBIAN AWARDED USSR ORDER -- Moscow April 4 TASS -- Gilberto Vieira, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Colombian Communist Party, has been awarded the Soviet Order of Peoples' Friendship. The distinction was conferred on him in appreciation for his services in the work for peace, democracy and socialism and for his contribution to strengthening friendship between the Soviet and Colombian people and in connection with his 75th birthday. The CPSU Central Committee cordially congratulated the prominent figure of the Communist and working-class movement and founder and leader of the Colombian Communist Party on his birthday and wished him good health and big successes in efforts for a bright future for the Colombian working people. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1050 GMT 4 Apr 86 LD]